Board of Trade Journal

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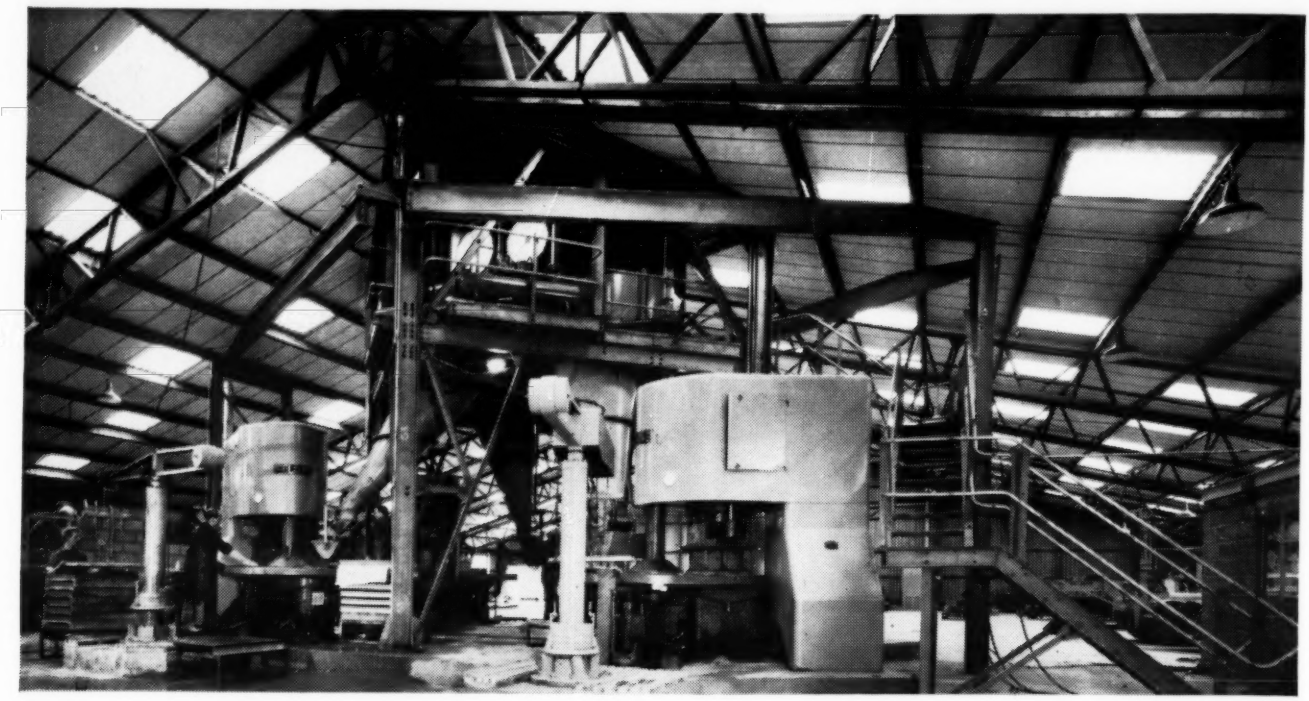

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Front cover photograph

The Hawker Siddeley Trident which made three landings in thick fog at London Airport on November 4, shown landing back at Hatfield after the exercise. By then visibility had improved but was still below normal limits. The landings at London Airport, which took place when all other operations were at a standstill and with visibility varying from 50 to 150 yards, were made using the fully triplexed autoland system developed for the Trident by Smiths Industries.

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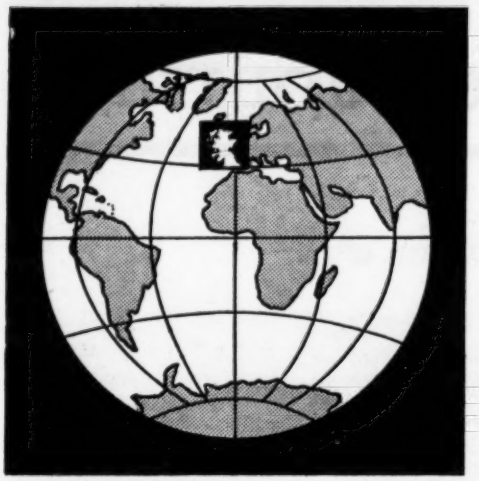

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PROGRESS IN THE DEVELOPMENT AREAS – 4

Industrial development in Scotland

Previous articles in this series began in the October 28 issue with 'The evolution of Board of Trade legislation relative to the distribution of industry'. This was followed by 'Industrial development in Wales' (November 11 issue) and 'Impressive range of new industry in Northern Ireland' (November 25).

An operative of the AEI Telecommunications Group at Kirkcaldy, Fife, where a 270,000 sq. ft. plant was put into production within 10 months of building starting. The plant, and a sister factory making telephones at nearby Glenrothes, was formally opened by the Secretary of State for Scotland on November 18.

SCOTLAND HAS ALWAYS been proud, and rightly so, of the part it has played in the economy of the United Kingdom, the skills of its people and the quality of its work. But as a result of recent changes, the former distinctive pattern of Scottish industry is less evident and now no single group of industries dominates employment in the way that mining, shipbuilding and heavy engineering did only a few decades ago. Although some of these changes can be attributed to Government practices designed to ensure a fairer distribution of industry within the United Kingdom, much of the process of modernization and diversification is due mainly to the response of Scottish industry itself to changing patterns of demand and the quickening pace of technological innovation.

Government policy on distribution in industry

The origins of Government distribution of industry policy go back to the 1930s when many areas of the United Kingdom including the Central Belt of Scotland were seriously affected by the depression. Shortly before the war, the Special Areas Commission financed the development of four industrial estates in Lanarkshire and one at Hillington, near Glasgow. Then war-time defence production and the strategic relocation of industry to minimize damage from aerial bombardment led to extensive factory building at these and other sites. Since the war, a number of Acts, beginning with the 1945 Distribution of Industry Act, empowered the Board of Trade to assist industrial development in certain scheduled areas. In Scotland originally these were mainly in the Clyde Valley and Tayside areas but as a result of recent legislation the whole of Scotland, with the exception of an area around Edinburgh, is a development area, where government assistance is available to

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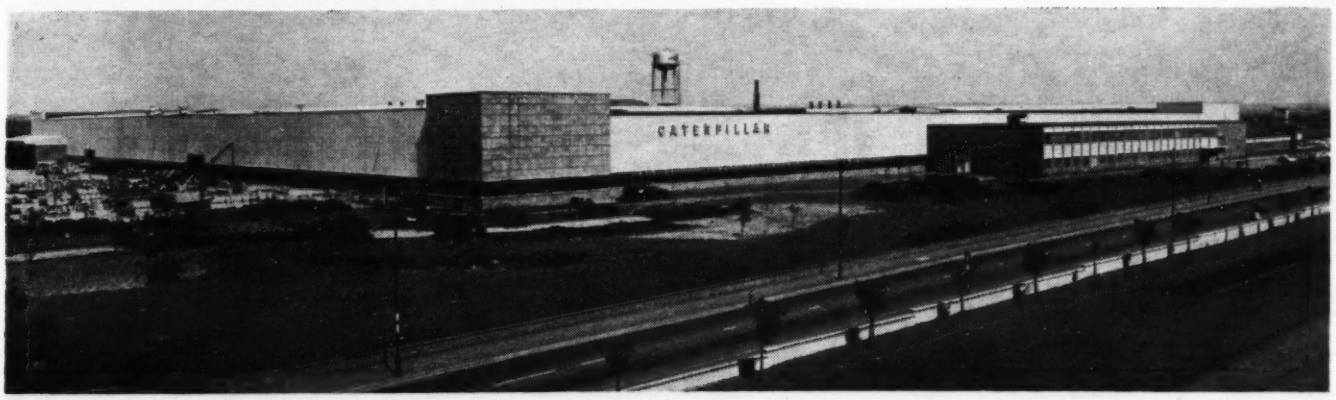


The 780,000 sq. ft. Glasgow plant of Caterpillar Tractor Co. Ltd.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN SCOTLAND, *continued*

industries expanding in Scotland or interested in moving there. Although the subsequent legislation changed the details, it did not change the principle of reducing the level of unemployment in districts where it remained abnormally high.

During the period 1945 to 1965, of the 70 million sq. ft. of industrial space completed in Scotland for manufacturing industry, 43 million sq. ft. have been in areas eligible for financial assistance. Over 12 million sq. ft. of industrial space has been built by Scottish Industrial Estates Corporation on behalf of the Board of Trade.

Record levels of activity have been attained in the whisky, wool textiles, hosiery and carpet industries often as a result of hard won successes in overseas markets. In 1965 manufacturing output as a whole rose by 5 per cent in Scotland compared with 3.3 per cent in the United Kingdom. A powerful stimulus has been given by the establishment of new undertakings. Since 1945 more than 260 firms have moved into Scotland and today they employ nearly 100,000 people.

Building up new industries

New industries not previously represented north of the Tweed have been built up. These include a wide range making electronic computers, sophisticated instrumentation control systems and telecommunications systems which now play an important part in Scotland's industrial growth and have scope for further rapid development. Their decisions to expand in Scotland give evidence of the advantages which the country offers for modern industry. Scotland has proved particularly attractive to American firms, such as National Cash Register, Honeywell Controls, IBM and Euclid, who came to Scotland in the early days. All have expanded.

Honeywell Controls began production in 1948. In 18 years of operation in Scotland, the company has gained considerable experience in the successful application of modern production and management techniques in the Scottish context. The company's past difficulties of the supply of professional and semi-professional engineers have eased with greater understanding being developed between industrialists and the universities particularly through the medium of such organizations as the Scottish Electrical Training Scheme.

Euclid (Great Britain) Ltd. who began production in 64,000 sq. ft. of space on July 17, 1950 say 'The first 15-ton Rear Dump vehicle rolled off the assembly line only 51 days later. Since that time as a result of systematic expansion, factory and office space has increased to over 380,000 sq. ft. We consider that the most important investment which we have is our investment in people. One can find bricks and mortar, materials and machine tools anywhere, but it is the quality of people which is the essential ingredient that has to make everything fall into place.'

A typical cross-section of firms now established in Scotland includes Standard Telephones & Cables, Chemstrand, Cameron Iron Works, Polaroid, the British Bata Shoe Co., Brocks Fireworks, Lovable Brassiere Co. Ltd., Thomas Salter and Beckman Instruments. The two last named companies have selected locations in Glenrothes New Town. Thomas Salter Ltd. have recently moved production, lock, stock and barrel, from London. Before coming to Scotland the company was a little apprehensive of the difficulties which might arise because of the distance from business contacts, but since moving they have found such fears to be groundless. Distribution, formerly undertaken by rail from London, paradoxically is better to most parts of England, including Bristol and Birmingham, from Scotland.

Beckman Instruments Ltd. set up in Glenrothes in May 1958 with 20,000 sq. ft. of production space. The managing director of the company, Mr. J. R. McNally, writes:

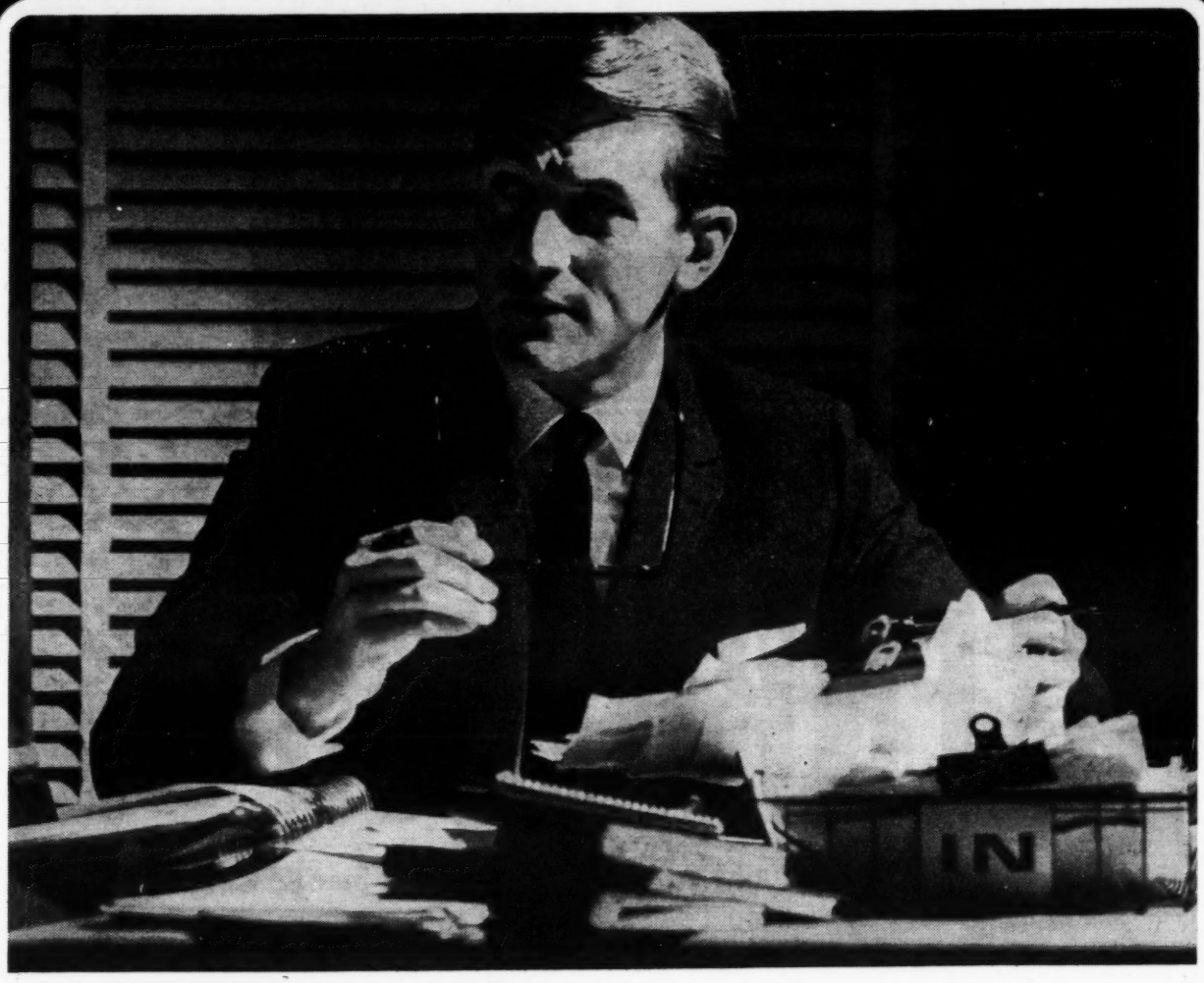
> 'Problems there have been for sure, but they have been overcome by assistance and guidance at all levels of the Scottish Council, Board of Trade and the Scottish Office. The growth of the company has been exceptional. An extension of 5,000 sq. ft. was built in 1960; another extension of 10,000 sq. ft. was taken over in 1962; a further 38,000 sq. ft. was added in 1965 and an additional extension has been approved for 1966/67. Beckman Instruments Ltd. is now in the multi-million sales bracket and the directors are sure that the rapid expansion achieved has only been possible by virtue of the location of the plant.'

White Paper on Scottish Economy

The White Paper on the Scottish Economy 1965 to 1970 (Cmnd. 2864) emphasized that development was not confined to the industrialized Central Belt of Scotland. In the Highlands and Islands notable developments have been the fast breeder reactor at Dounreay and the Wiggins Teape pulp mill at Fort William. A factory producing exquisitely designed glass is at Wick. A fresh impetus

(*Continued on page* 1423)

Newhouse Industrial Estate.



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INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN SCOTLAND, *continued*

has been given by the formation of the Highlands and Islands Development Board, a statutory body with powers to promote social and economic development.

In the Borders advance factories are planned at Berwick and Kelso by the Development Commission, while at Galashiels a co-ordinated housing and industrial programme has been proposed as part of a longer-term programme of expansion for the area. The further development of the Dumfries area and other places in the South West, such as Stranraer, are being examined. The Tayside area is to be the subject of a long term development study while the expansion of population and industry will be encouraged in Aberdeen and other selected areas in the North East.

The Scottish Economic Planning Council has established Consultative Groups in the Borders and the North East while two more on Tayside and in the South West are in course of formation. These groups will ensure that the Planning Council is kept in close touch with the problems peculiar to the particular areas.

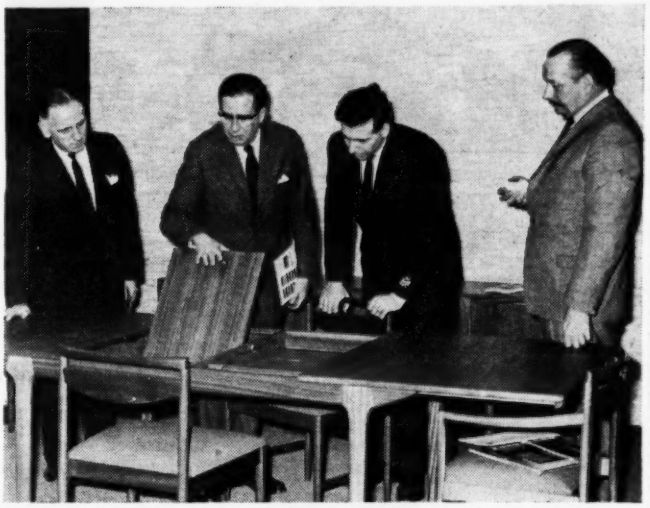
Technological universities

New technological universities have been established at Edinburgh and Glasgow and it is proposed to expand the National Engineering Laboratory at East Kilbride to include an advanced machine tool laboratory. Major housing programmes are being undertaken by Local Authorities with whom incoming firms are often able to arrange housing for key workers they may wish to bring with them. The Scottish Special Housing Association has an extensive building programme, designed to meet housing demands arising from new industrial development. This programme makes provision for managerial and technical grades of employees. The four Scottish New Towns of East Kilbride, Cumbernauld, Glenrothes and Livingston are all expanding in terms of both industrial development and population. They house persons employed within their boundaries but will also, in some instances, provide accommodation for those employed elsewhere. The new town concept has proved attractive to manufacturing industry, and a fifth such development is planned at Irvine on the Ayrshire coast.

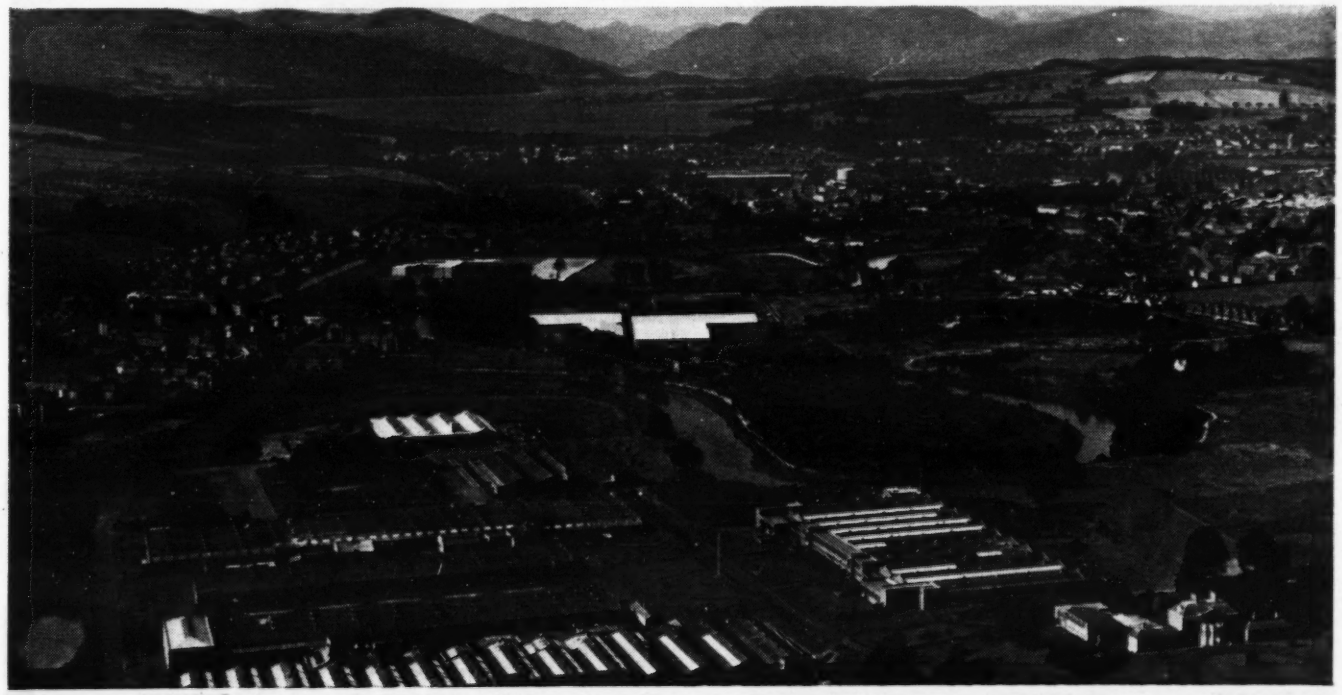
Very substantial improvements have taken place in recent years in communications in Scotland. Comprehensive port facilities are available on both east and west coasts, with frequent sailings to most parts of the world. New trunk roads and motorways and major developments of existing routes, are revamping Scotland's road network, with a consequential improvement in freight haulage, especially on routes to the Midlands and North-West England.

British Rail's popular 'Condor' freight service guarantees next day delivery in London and Birmingham from industrial areas of Scotland. The new 'freightliner' system ensures overnight delivery between Glasgow and London, Liverpool and Manchester and is to

(*Continued on page* 1425)



Mr. Guy Roberge, QC, the newly appointed Agent General for Quebec in the United Kingdom, spent a week touring Scotland recently. He is seen here at the Kirkcaldy factory of A. H. McIntosh and Co. Ltd., furniture manufacturers. This picture shows the party examining a double action folding leaf table. From left to right, Mr. F. W. Turner, one of the Canadian Government's economic and industrial councillors; Mr. Guy Roberge; Mr. A. Wilson of the North of Scotland Hydro Electrical Board, and Mr. George Fergusson, chairman and managing director of A. H. McIntosh and Co. Ltd.



Vale of Leven Industrial Estate.

Change of a pound . . .

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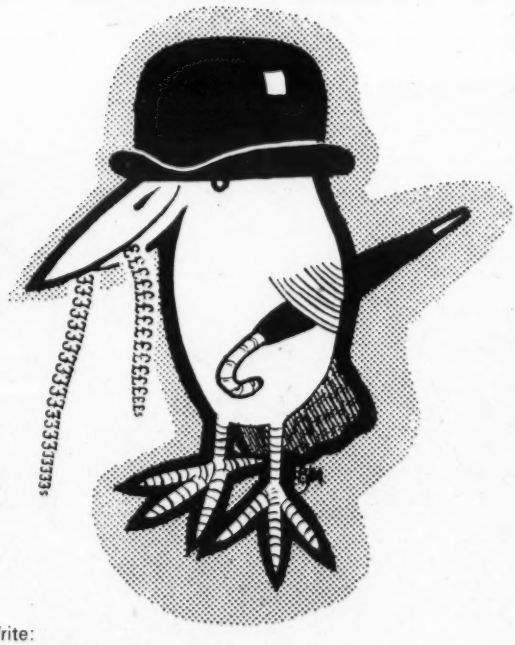

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be extended to connect London with Edinburgh, Dundee and Aberdeen. Direct air services operate from Glasgow (Abbotsinch), Edinburgh (Turnhouse) and Aberdeen to principal centres in the British Isles. Prestwick Airport, which is within easy reach of Glasgow, offers international services, including transatlantic flights. Air freighting has proved to be a popular method of exporting by some firms developing in Scotland, and modern facilities are available to cope with the expanding range and increasing quantities of freight now being sent by air.

This article provides only a glimpse of what is going on in Scotland. To understand and appreciate the new developments an industrialist should see for himself. He should talk to the people who have already decided that Scotland is the country in which to expand. Arrangements can be made for visits through the Board of Trade Office for Scotland, 314 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, C.3. (Tel. City 2855).

Mr. Jay visiting North-east

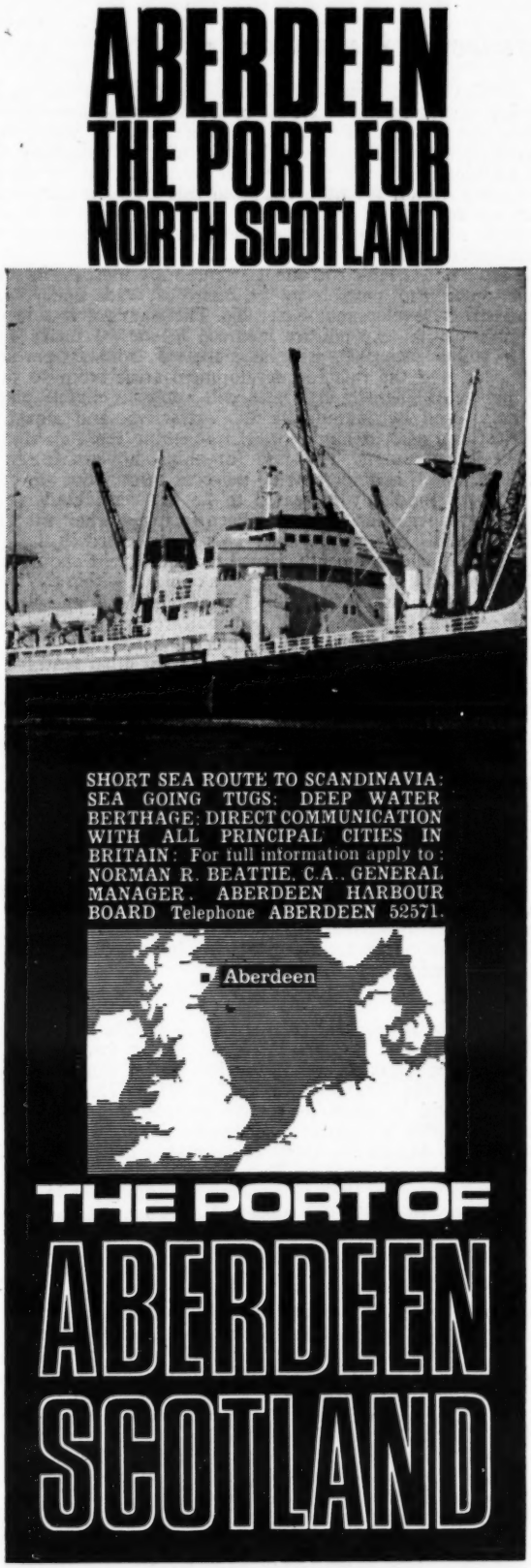
MR. DOUGLAS JAY, President of the Board of Trade, plans to visit the North-east on December 9 and 10. His programme includes:

December 9: Visits to Atcost (Steel) Ltd., and Universal Bedding and Upholstery Ltd., two firms on the English Industrial Estates Corporation Trading Estate at Team Valley; opening a new 85,000 sq. ft. factory extension on the Estate for Armstrong Cork Co. Ltd.; visit to A. Reyrolle & Co. Ltd., electrical switchgear manufacturers at Hebburn-on-Tyne; attending a dinner as guest of the Washington New Town Development Corporation.

December 10: Driving a spike to mark the site of a Board of Trade advance factory at Castleside Industrial Estate, Consett; meet representatives of North-West Durham Joint Industrial Committee at Consett; visits to several firms in North-West Durham including Carrimore Six-Wheeler Factory Ltd., Ever Ready Co. (Gt. Britain) Ltd., and another Armstrong Cork plant at Tanfield Lea.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR EXPORTERS

Details of inquiries for United Kingdom products by overseas buyers, contracts open for tender, and agents wishing to represent United Kingdom firms, are published each week in the Board of Trade Journal *under the heading 'Information for Exporters'. Fuller information is also provided in the* Export Service Bulletin, *which is published by the Export Services Branch of the Board of Trade.*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Increase in investment grants

MR. DOUGLAS JAY, President of the Board of Trade, made the following statement in the House of Commons on December 1:

'Since the National Productivity Conference in September, the Government have been considering whether it is necessary to give some additional stimulus to industrial investment during the period immediately ahead. We have discussed this question with representatives of industry in the light of recent surveys of investment intentions which suggested that there was likely to be a fall in private industrial investment next year.

'We have now decided to effect a temporary increase in the rates of investment grant payable by the Board of Trade under Part I of the Industrial Development Act, 1966. The standard rate in respect of eligible capital expenditure incurred between January 1, 1967, and December 31, 1968, will be increased from 20 per cent to 25 per cent, and the rate for development areas from 40 per cent to 45 per cent. These higher rates will apply to eligible plant and machinery used by manufacturing, extractive and construction industries; and also to mining works, scientific research equipment and certain computers. The rate for ships, hovercraft and most computers, which is at present 20 per cent throughout the country, will be correspondingly increased to 25 per cent. Under the Act expenditure is regarded as having been incurred when the sums of which it consists became payable. This is explained in more detail in the booklet I have recently issued for industry. I should emphasize, however, that the mere placing of a contract within the two-year period will not in itself attract the higher rates of grant on expenditure under the contract. Such expenditure will qualify for the higher rate only in so far as it is incurred before the end of 1968.

'There will be no change in the coverage or other features of the investment grants scheme. Claims made during 1967 in respect of expenditure incurred during 1966 will only qualify for the existing rates of grant of 20 per cent or 40 per cent.

'The booklet on investment grants which I published earlier this week describes the details of the scheme and makes clear that the standard long-term rates will be 40 per cent in the Development Areas and 20 per cent in the rest of the country.

'The necessary Order under Section 7 of the Industrial Development Act will be brought before Parliament as soon as possible.

'We also intend to speed up the payment of claims as soon as we have had sufficient experience next year to judge what is practicable.'

The President said that the Minister of Agriculture would be making corresponding arrangements for increased grants for agriculture and fishing vessels.

Claims

The five new Investment Grants Offices at Glasgow, Billingham, Crosby, Cardiff and Southend, are at present issuing application forms and free booklets about the investment grants scheme. As was stated in the *Board of Trade Journal* of December 2 (page 1377), they will be open to receive completed applications from January 16, 1967, in respect of expenditure incurred in the period January 17 to March 31, 1966. These claims can only qualify for the present rates of grant of 20 per cent and 40 per cent, as will claims made later in 1967 in respect of expenditure in the subsequent quarters of 1966. The object of the change is to provide an incentive for new investment, and not a higher reward for investment which has already taken place.

When is expenditure incurred?

Section 13(4) of the Industrial Development Act provides that 'expenditure shall be treated as incurred at the time when the sums of which it consists become payable'. This question is dealt with in more detail in paragraph 124 of the booklet *Investment Grants: A Guide for Industry*, as follows:

'Expenditure will be regarded as having been incurred as follows:

(i) machinery or plant acquired by outright purchase when ownership of the machinery or plant has been transferred from the supplier to the applicant and the assets have been entered in the applicant's books;

(ii) machinery or plant acquired under hire purchase, extended credit or progress payment arrangements as each payment is made. Claims may be made on the capital element (excluding any interest or service charges) of all such payments made during the period covered by the claim for grant;

(iii) machinery or plant made by the applicant as and when the expenditure is charged to the relevant asset account in the applicant's books. Claims may be made in respect of the capital element of all such expenditure recorded in the applicant's books during the period covered by the claim for grant.'

Cost

There will be no additional cost to the Board of Trade Vote in 1967/68. The additional grant expenditure starting in 1968/69 and continuing for a two-year period is estimated to be at the rate of roughly £60 million a year. That is, the additional cost will eventually total about £120 million spread over two years. The precise figures will depend, of course, on the actual level of investment qualifying for grant.

Timing

The Board of Trade will announce from time to time the periods in respect of which grants may be applied for and the dates on which applications may be made. The timetable has not yet been fixed. The Board of Trade will consider the possibility of speeding-up the payment of grants when they have had some experience of working the scheme, but the first priority is to get the scheme moving smoothly. Eventually it is intended to reduce the time lag from the present 18 months to six months. If there were no speeding up the first payments at the higher rates would be made in July 1968.

Export rebate changes

THE TREASURY has announced that changes in the export rebate rates will be introduced from January 1, 1967, under an Order to be laid shortly. These changes result from bringing up to date the statistical material from which the rates are calculated, and including the increases in the taxes concerned under the regulator surcharge in July 1966.

In announcing the revised rebates in the House of Commons on December 1, Mr. James Callaghan, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said that, on the basis of the 1965 level of exports, the increased rebate would be worth an additional £5.6 million in a year to industry. He referred to increases in the rebates to the cotton and man-made fibre industry, iron and steel industry, motor car and cycle industry, and the aircraft, radio and telecommunications, precision instruments and jewellery industries. He went on to say that in the case of a number of other industries rates would not be changed and there would be a small reduction for two industries.

Details of the new rates of rebate, effective from January 1, will be given in the Order.

Note:

The export rebate is designed to relieve exports of certain indirect taxes which enter into their cost of production but which are not repayable or drawn back under other separate arrangements. The taxes concerned are hydro-carbon oil duty, motor vehicle licence duty and the part of purchase tax paid on current purchases by industry (mainly stationery).

As indicated when the rebate was first introduced at the end of 1964, the rates were calculated from the most recent statistical information then available relating to the burden imposed by the taxes concerned on broad groups of industry. Each industry group's products receive a uniform average rate of rebate, rounded down to the nearest ¼ per cent. At that time it was stated that the rates would be kept under review to take account of tax changes and new statistical material on industry as it became available.

EFTA INFORMATION CENTRE

The Board of Trade maintains an EFTA Information Centre to answer general inquiries about the European Free Trade Association and to advise on sources of more specialized information. It also distributes literature free of charge, including the EFTA Bulletin, *the EFTA Secretariat's monthly journal. Address: Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Abbey. 7877, Exts. 2479/2480).*

EFTA Heads of Government conference

A COMMUNIQUE ISSUED after the meeting of the Heads of Government and other Ministers of all member countries of the European Free Trade Association and of Finland, held in London on December 5, 1966, stated that the meeting was at the invitation of the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Mr. Wilson, who presided. The meeting was also attended by the current chairman of the EFTA Council, Dr. Corrêa d'Oliveira, Minister of Economy of Portugal, and by Dr. Klaus, the Chancellor of the Republic of Austria; Mr. Krag, Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Denmark; Mr. Borten, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Norway; Mr. Erlander, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Sweden; Dr. Schaffner and Dr. Spühler, Federal Councillors of the Swiss Confederation, and Mr. Paasio, Prime Minister of Finland. Sir John Coulson, Secretary-General of the European Free Trade Association, was present in a personal capacity.

The topic discussed was economic integration in Europe. Mr. Wilson explained the purpose of the visits to member states of the Community which he and his colleague, the British Foreign Secretary, propose to make in the next few months with a view to determining whether the appropriate conditions exist in which it might be possible to activate the arrangements for a negotiation with the Community for British membership. The other Ministers welcomed the British move as an important step along the road to determining the prospects for a solution to the question of European economic integration in which they could all participate in an appropriate manner.

All Ministers reaffirmed their intention of keeping in the closest consultation with each other on the development of their policies and of their discussions with members of the European Economic Community. They will review the position as it develops at any level which the situation at that moment may require.

All Ministers emphasized the importance of developing the free market of nearly 100 million people which the European Free Trade Association will be by the end of the year. This market would be an important contribution to the European Economic Community. The two markets together would constitute a larger market in Europe consisting of nearly 300 million people, thereby creating a stronger basis for the economies of all participating states. At the same time it would make it possible for Europe to contribute more effectively to the developing world.

The EFTA Ministers welcomed the British Ministers' intention during their visits to capitals of the European Economic Community to stress the outstanding importance of a successful conclusion to the Kennedy Round of tariff negotiations in the GATT.

The European Free Trade Association (Drawback) Regulations, 1966

THE EUROPEAN Free Trade Association (Drawback) Regulations, 1966, were published on December 1. Subject to certain exceptions described in the Regulations, goods imported into the United Kingdom for which EFTA tariff treatment is claimed on and after December 31, 1966, will not qualify for EFTA tariff treatment if they have benefited from drawback or equivalent relief in the EFTA country in which they received the final operation or process of production or manufacture.

The EFTA meeting of Ministers in Copenhagen in October 1965 decided to implement the provision of Article 7 of the EFTA Convention that goods should not benefit both from drawback and the elimination of import duties on and after December 31, 1966, when the import duties on virtually all industrial goods traded within EFTA will be eliminated.

Notices relating to the implications of the EFTA decision both for importers and exporters have been published in the *Board of Trade Journals* of November 12, 1965, August 26, 1966, and November 18, 1966. HM Customs Notice No. 74 has been published for the information of exporters and will be supplemented shortly by a further Notice No. 74A dealing with re-exports; Notice No. 73F will be available in the near future giving details of the changes in conditions and procedures for EFTA goods imported into the United Kingdom.

Copies of the Regulations (SI 1966 No. 1481) can be obtained from HMSO, 49 High Holborn, London, W.C.1, and branches or by post from HMSO, PO Box 569, London, S.E.1 (price 8d. or 11d. by post).

Loan assistance for hotel developments

MR. DOUGLAS JAY, President of the Board of Trade, announced in the House of Commons on December 6, that from January 2, 1967 the Board will be prepared to receive applications for loans under the hotel loan scheme announced by the Prime Minister on July 20, 1966. This scheme, as already announced last July, will be for providing loan assistance for selected hotel development projects within the limit of a total commitment of £5 million. It will operate as an experiment to run throughout 1967, unless the whole of the £5 million is committed before the end of the year.

To be eligible for a loan under the scheme, a project must satisfy three conditions. First, the Board of Trade must be satisfied that it will provide accommodation of a type and standard likely to be acceptable to overseas visitors and to result in significant new or increased earnings from overseas guests staying at the hotel. Second, the project must involve capital expenditure of not less than £20,000 for new buildings or extensions or structural improvements of existing buildings and/or for the procurement and installation of fixed plant or equipment. Third, work must not have begun on the site before July 20, 1966.

The amount of any loan will not normally exceed 50 per cent of the full costs of the development under those heads. Periods allowed for repayments will vary, but may be as much as 15 years. Interest will be payable at the Exchequer lending rate, which at present is 7 per cent and/or 7½ per cent according to the term of the loan.

To advise the Board of Trade on applications for loans under the scheme, the President is establishing an Hotel Loans Advisory Committee. The Chairman of this Committee will be Sir William Slimmings, CBE, who from 1957 to 1966 was Chairman of the Board of Trade Advisory Committee on Assistance to the Development Areas. Other members of it will be Sir Leonard Cooke, OBE, JP, Mr. D. J. Davies, Mr. E. C. Garner, Mr. C. R. Hinds Howell and Professor S. Medlik.

Forms for applying for loans under the scheme will be obtainable shortly on application to the Assistant Secretary, Industries and Manufactures Division 2, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

ECGD backs £2m. shipbuilding contract for Sweden

THE Export Credits Guarantee Department signed on December 2 a Financial Guarantee covering a loan of £1.6 million for the purchase of a cargo vessel of 45,740 tons deadweight by Rederi A/B Roslagen of Stockholm, a member of the Nordström and Thulin Group.

The ship is to be supplied by The Doxford and Sunderland Shipbuilding and Engineering Company Limited and built at Sir James Laing Deptford shipyard in Sunderland; it will cost £2 million exactly.

The loan is to be managed by Hambros Bank Executor and Trustee Company Limited acting on behalf of Martins Bank Limited, National Provincial Bank Limited and Hambros Bank Limited.

The value of contracts in respect of sales of ships backed by Financial Guarantees this year now totals £13½ million.

Broadsheets on Britain 'Free Trade in EFTA'

AT MIDNIGHT on December 30, 1966, the last tariffs on most industrial goods traded between the EFTA countries are due to disappear. Number ten in the series of Department of Economic Affairs Broadsheets entitled 'Free Trade in EFTA' is now available from Publications Division, Central Office of Information, Hercules Road, London, S.E.1. It gives the background to EFTA's success in achieving its first objective, and to the new moves towards its second goal: creation of wider European economic unity.

Lines of action to reduce aircraft noise

—Mr. Roy Mason

SPEAKING at the closing plenary session of the International Conference on the reduction of noise and disturbance caused by civil aircraft, at Lancaster House, London, on November 30, Mr. Roy Mason, Minister of State, Board of Trade, said that the reports of the conference's six committees had shown that there were now certain clear and definite lines of action open to us which – if vigorously pursued as they must be – could produce in the future a significant reduction in disturbance from aircraft noise at international airports and prevent the inordinate growth of disturbance elsewhere, even bearing in mind the rate at which civil air traffic was now increasing.

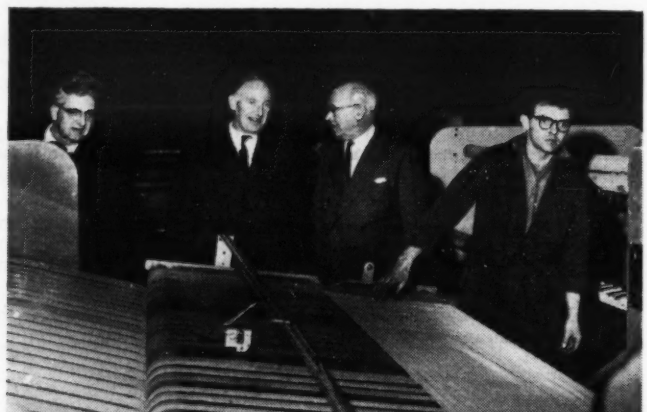
The Minister of State continued: 'I would particularly like to point to the clear and unambiguous view – expressed by all the committees concerned – that there can and should be some form of certification of aircraft which would ensure that future aircraft are constructed to meet detailed noise performance specifications. I think the discussions in Committee No. 1 have disclosed that technical developments have now reached the stage where it is entirely realistic to expect that such specifications would show a substantial improvement on the noise performance of present jet aircraft. This means that it now lies within our power to ensure that future jets will be substantially quieter than those operating at present.

'Much hard work will, of course, be needed to bring this about and many difficult problems, both technical and economic, will have to be resolved. But I can assure this conference that in the United Kingdom we intend to pursue this matter – in consultation with the governments of other aircraft manufacturing countries – as urgently and as vigorously as we can. I need hardly add that we intend to keep in close touch with the International Civil Aviation Organization in our efforts to deal with this most important aspect of the noise problem.

'I have noticed that a number of committees' reports point – as indeed when we planned this conference we hoped they would – to other useful lines of action which should be pursued. I am particularly glad to note the exploratory work which is going on here and elsewhere as mentioned in Committee No. 3's report regarding the possibilities of reducing noise on approach by raising the glide slope angle and other measures. Some of these possibilities are also being studied in the United Kingdom. We, in London – as some delegates will no doubt have noticed – are suffering increased disturbance from aircraft on their long approach to London Airport. I know that the citizens of many parts of London will most cordially welcome any substantial alleviation of noise on approach that can be brought about, of course consistent with safety as a result of these experiments.

'I do not propose to review in detail the work of all the six committees – all of whom have done excellent work – but I have noted with considerable satisfaction the progress that Committee No. 4 have been able to report in the direction of standardization of noise measurements. This will be of great assistance in many directions, not least in regard to the noise certification of aircraft.

'Now that the conference is ending we have to think of the next steps to be taken. I have already mentioned the action we, in the United Kingdom, propose to take in regard to noise certification. In many other cases it will, no doubt, be for delegates to report to their governments on the matters we have discussed together and to recommend what action, if any, should be taken domestically in regard to their own particular problems just as we in the United Kingdom will do. But there is also scope, I am sure, for further international action. We intend therefore, in compiling the report of the conference – which will, of course, be submitted in draft to heads of delegations for agreement before publication – to draw attention to the various items arising from the committee's reports which give rise to possibilities of international collaboration and to make suggestions for appropriate further action.'



Lord Brown (second left), Minister of State, Board of Trade, watching the operation of a new 66-sheet folder at the Huddersfield factory of Thos. Broadbent and Sons Ltd. The visit was made during Lord Brown's recent tour of the North to discuss the export needs of firms in the area. With the Minister is Mr. S. Atherton (left) Board of Trade's Northern Regional Controller and Mr. W. Hallitt (second right), managing director of Broadbents who were one of this year's Queen's Award to Industry winners and who claim to export over 50 per cent of their output.

Review of temporary exemptions from import duty

THE BOARD OF TRADE published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on October 7, 1966 a list of definitions of chemicals which would be revised to take account of British Standard 2474:1965 for Recommended Names of Chemicals and of new approved names issued by the General Medical Council, if the current temporary exemption from import duty in respect of these items is renewed for a further period in 1967. A further list of exemptions likely to be affected by these changes is published below. Some of the items included in this list are amendments of definitions published on October 7.

Tariff Heading	Present Description	Tariff Heading	Revised Description
28.28	Nickelous oxide.	28.28	Nickel monoxide.
29.02	2 : 6-Dichlorobenzylidene chloride.	29.02	2, 6-Dichlorobenzylidene chloride.
29.04	*1H : 1H : 5H*-Octafluoropentan-1-ol	29.04	*1H,1H,5H*-Octafluoropentan-1-ol
	1H : 1H : 3H-Tetrafluoropentan-1-ol		*1H,1H,3H*-Tetrafluoropropan-1-ol
29.08	1 : 4-Di-(1-*tert*butylperoxy-1-methylethyl) benzene	29.08	1,4-Di-(1-*tert*butylperoxy-1-methylethyl) benzene
29.09	Epoxybutane, mixed 1 : 2- and 2 : 3-isomers	29.09	Epoxybutane, mixed 1,2- and 2,3-isomers
29.14	*n*-Heptyl acrylate	29.14	Heptyl acrylate
	n-Hept-1-yne-1-carboxylic acid		Oct-2-ynoic acid
29.22	3-Aminomethyl-3 : 5 : 5-trimethylcyclohexylamine	29.22	3-Aminomethyl-3,5,5-trimethylcyclohexylamine
	2 : 6-Dinitro-*NN*-di-*n*-propyl-4-trifluoromethylaniline		2,6-Dinitro-*NN*-dipropyl-4-trifluoromethylaniline
	o-Ethylaniline		2-Ethylaniline
	n-Hexylamine		Hexylamine
29.24	1 : 3-Di(dimethylamino)propan-2-ol dimethiodide	29.24	1,3-Di(dimethylamino)propan-2-ol-dimethiodide
29.25	*N*-(2-*n*-Dodecmethylamidoethyl)-*NN*-dimethylphenylcarbamoylmethylammonium chloride	29.25	Dimethyl-(2-*N*-methyl-lauramidoethyl)phenylcarbamoylmethylammonium chloride
	*o-iso*Propoxyphenyl methylcarbamate		2-*iso*-Propoxyphenyl methylcarbamate
	3 : 4 : 4′-Trichloro*sym*diphenylurea		3,4,4′-Trichloro-*NN′*-diphenylurea
29.26	*sym*Triphenylguanidine	29.26	*NN′N″*-Triphenylguanidine
29.27	(-)-1-Acetamido-1-vanillylethyl cyanide	29.27	(-)-2-Acetamido-2-vanillylpropionitrile
29.31	Di-(2-ethylhexyl)γ : γ′-thiobutyrate	29.31	Di-(2-ethylhexyl) 4,4′-thiodibutyrate
	2 : 4 : 5 : 4′-Tetrachlorodiphenyl sulphide		2,4,5,4′-Tetrachlorodiphenyl sulphide
29.34	*n*-Butyl-lithium	29.34	Butyl-lithium
29.35	4-Amino-5-chloro-l-phenylpyridazin-6-one	29.35	5-Amino-4-chloro-2-phenylpyridazin-3-one
	3-Amino-oxazolid-2-one sulphate		3-Amino-2-oxazolidone sulphate
	1-*n*-Butylpiperidine-2-carboxy-2 : 6-xylidide hydrochloride		1-Butylpiperidine-2-carboxy-2,6-xylidide hydrochloride
	Decahydro-4a-hydroxy-2 : 8 : 8-trimethyl-2-naphthoic acid lactone		Decahydro-4a-hydroxy-2,8,8-trimethyl-2-naphthoic acid lactone
	1 : 4-Diaza[2 : 2 : 2] bicyclo-octane		1,4-Diazabicyclo[2,2,2]octane
	1 : 5-Di-(5-nitro-2-furyl)pentadien-3-one amidinohydrazone hydrochloride		1,5-Di-(5-nitro-2-furyl)pentadien-3-one amidinohydrazone hydrochloride

Tariff Heading	Present Description	Tariff Heading	Revised Description
	1-(3-*p*-Fluorobenzoylpropyl)-4-*o*-methoxyphenylpiperazine		Fluanisone
	1-[1-(3-*p*-Flourobenzoylpropyl)-1 : 2 : 3 : 6-tetrahydro-4-pyridyl]benziminazolin-2-one		1-(1-[3-(4-Fluorobenzoyl)propyl]-1,2,3,6-tetrahydro-4-pyridyl) benzimidazolin-2-one
	N-*n*-Hexadecyl-*N*-[2-(*N*-*p*-methoxybenzyl-2-pyrimidylamino)-ethyl]dimethylammonium bromide		*N*-Hexadecyl-*N*-[2-(*N*-4-methoxybenzyl-2-pyrimidylamino)-ethyl]dimethylammonium bromide
	7-Hydroxy-7-(1-methyl-4-piperidyl)-1 : 2-5 : 6-dibenzocycloheptatriene hydrochloride		7-Hydroxy-7-(1-methyl-4-piperidyl)-1,2 : 5,6-dibenzocycloheptariene hydrochloride
	2-(3-Methoxy-*n*-propylamino)-4-methylthio-6-*iso*propylamino-*sym*triazine		2-(3-Methoxypropylamino)-4-methylthio-6-*iso*propylamino-1,3,5-triazine
	3-Methyl-1-phenylpyrazol-5-one		3-Methyl-1-phenyl-5-pyrazolone
	*di*Potassium 7-oxabicyclo[2 : 2 : 1] heptane-2 : 3-dicarboxylate		*di*Potassium 7-oxabicyclo[2,2,1] heptane-2,3-dicarboxylate
	(+) Tetrahydro-4-methyl-2-(2-methylprop-1-enyl)pyran		(+)-Tetrahydro-4-methyl-2-(2-methylprop-1-enyl)pyran
	(—) Tetrahydro-4-methyl-2-(2-methylprop-1-enyl)pyran		(—)-Tetrahydro-4-methyl-2-(2 methylprop-1-enyl)pyran
	2 : 3 : 5 : 6-Tetrahydro-6-phenylimidazo[2:1-*b*]thiazole hydrochloride		2,3,5,6-Tetrahydro-6-phenylimidazo[2,1-*b*]thiazole hydrochloride
29.36	4-Amino-*N*-ethyl-*N*-(2-methanesulphonamidoethyl)-*m*-toluidine sesquisulphate ($-NH_a=1$)	29.36	4-Amino-*N*-ethyl-*N*-(2-methanesulphonamidoethyl)-*m*-toluidine sesquisulphate ($-NH_a$at1)
29.39	Dexamethasome 21-(*m*-sodiumsulphobenzoate) 9α-Floruo-11β : 17α : 21-trihydroxypregna-1 : 4-diene-3 : 20-dione 21-acetate	29.39	Dexamethasone 21-(3-sodiumsulphobenzoate) 9α-Fluoro-11β,17α,21-trihydroxypregna-1,4-diene-3,20-dione 21-acetate
29.42	2-Bromo(+)lysergic acid- diethylamide hydrogen tartrate	29.42	2-Bromo-*NN*-diethyl-D-lysergamide hydrogen tartrate
30.03	Preparations containing not less than 18 per cent. by weight of 2-*p*-chloroanilino-5-*p*-chlorophenyl-3 5-5-dihydro-3-*iso*propyliminophenazine	30.03	Preparations containing not less than 18 per cent. by weight of 2-(4-chloroanilino)-5-(4-chlorophenyl)-3,5-dihydro-3-*iso*propyliminophenazine
	Preparations containing not less than 50 per cent. by weight of 1-(3-*p*-fluorobenzoylpropyl)-4-*o*-methoxyphenylpiperazine calculated on the dry material		Preparations containing not less than 50 per cent. by weight of fluanisole calculated on the dry material
38.19	Preparations consisting of clay and not less than 30 per cent. by weight and not more than 40 per cent. by weight of *N*-methyl-*N* : 4-dinitrosoaniline	38.19	Preparations consisting of clay and not less than 30 per cent. by weight and not more than 40 per cent. by weight of *N*-methyl-*N*,4-dinitrosoaniline

Drawings filed at the Patent Office

THE PATENTS (Amendment) Rules, 1966, which came into force on December 6, 1966, do away with the requirement that drawings filed in connection with patent applications must be prepared in such a way that they are in an upright position.

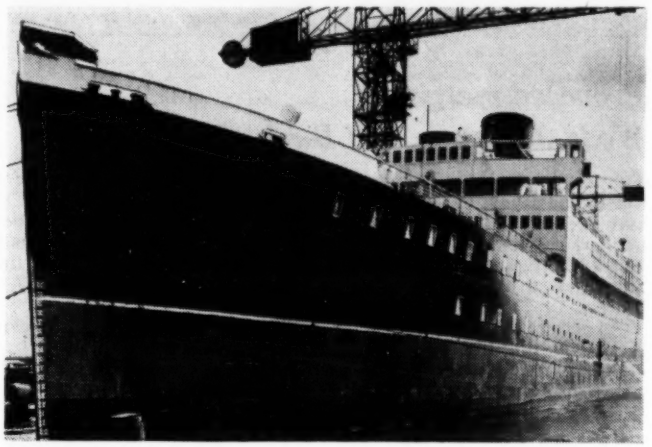
Copies of the new Rules (SI 1966/1482) may be obtained from the Sale Branch of the Patent Office, Block C, Station Square House, St. Mary Cray, Orpington, Kent, or from any branch of HMSO, price 3d. each, by post 6d. each.

Advisory Council on Measurement and Calibration

THE ADVISORY COUNCIL on Calibration and Measurement, the setting up of which was announced by the Minister of Technology on April 25, held its first meeting on November 22 under the chairmanship of Mr. M. A. L. Banks, the deputy chairman of the British Petroleum Company Ltd.

The council gave preliminary consideration to the establishment of technical panels each to be concerned with a particular field of measurement: those suggested at present are for low and for high frequency electrical measurements, mechanical measurements – including dimensions, mass, hardness and force – and measurements on fluids.

The British Calibration Service (BCS) has been set up to facilitate the export of measuring devices, and of types of industrial equipment which depend on precise measurement, and to help technological advance throughout home industry. Its headquarters, in the Ministry, will plan and regulate the service, and the actual calibration of instruments will be carried out in existing laboratories, public and private, up and down the country. The headquarters will inspect and approve these, as well as maintaining the essential link between their standards and the national standards.



The 10,000-ton liner 'Caledonia', formerly of the Anchor Line, Glasgow, following her conversion to a students' hostel for the University of Amsterdam. The ship now has first-class accommodation for 330 students and was bought by the Dutch because of the shortage of land in Amsterdam. A feature of the conversion is the installation of Warwick aluminium vertical sliders instead of scuttles; these aluminium windows were supplied by Alumin Building Components, Limited, of Weston-super-Mare.

Textile Council to cover man-made fibres, cotton and silk

FOLLOWING THE fourth statutory review of the activities of the Cotton Industry Development Council, the Board of Trade on November 30 laid before Parliament a draft of the Cotton Industry Development Council (Amendment No. 6) Order 1966. This widens the scope of the Development Council to include the manufacture of man-made fibres, certain yarn manufacturing processes, and the production of warp knitted fabrics.

A number of other changes follow from this. The Development Council is to be re-named the 'Textile Council (for the Man-Made Fibre, Cotton and Silk Industries of Great Britain)' and the number of members is to be increased from 11 to 17. The Council will then consist of eight persons representing employers, six representing employees and three independent members. The maximum levy which may be imposed on the industry is also to be increased from £525,000 to £625,000. This increase has been agreed to by the industry.

The Order has been made under the Industrial Organization and Development Act, 1947. This Act requires the Board of Trade to consult the Development Council and representative organizations of employers and employees once every five years on what changes, if any, should be made. The Board of Trade have consulted all the interests concerned and the changes now proposed have the support of the overwhelming majority.

The Order must be approved by resolution of each House of Parliament, and subject to such approval, will come into effect on January 2, 1967.

Copies of the Draft Order can be obtained from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 49 High Holborn, London, W.C.1, and branches or by post from HMSO, PO Box 569, London, S.E.1. (price 2s. or 2s. 3d. by post.)

Notes:

The Development Council is being enlarged to cover additional activities, of which by far the most important is man-made fibres – and to make it clear that its activities are no longer confined to cotton it has had to be renamed the Textile Council (for the Man-Made Fibre, Cotton and Silk Industries of Great Britain).

The Textile Council is an independent body whose job is to promote the interests of the textile industry consistently with the national interest.

The increase in the maximum amount of the levy is consistent with the increase in membership and in the responsibilities of the Textile Council.

Proposed merger of Wedd Jefferson and Durlacher

THE BOARD OF TRADE announce that on the information at present available to them the merger between Messrs. Wedd Jefferson & Co. and Messrs. Durlacher, Oldham, Mordaunt, Godson & Co. does not appear to be within the scope of the Monopolies and Mergers Act 1965. Neither the monopoly nor the size-of-assets test of the Act seems to be satisfied.

Notes:

A merger is within the scope of the Monopolies and Mergers Act, 1965, only if:

(a) it creates or intensifies a monopoly in the supply of goods or services within the United Kingdom;

(b) the gross assets taken over exceed £5 million.

The jobbing activities of Wedd Jefferson are almost entirely concerned with the gilt-edged banking and insurance markets, whereas those of Durlacher are concentrated in the industrial share market.

The Board of Trade are satisfied that a monopoly in the jobbing of gilt-edged or industrial stock will not be created or intensified as a result of the merger.

Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act, 1958: Dealers in Securities

THE FOLLOWING changes have taken place during November in the lists of Licensed Dealers in Securities and Exempted Dealers in Securities under Sections 3 and 16 of the Act:

Licensed Dealers

Change of Address

H. Hentz & Co. Ltd., Gillett House, 55 Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2.

Unit Assurance Co. Ltd., Milton Court, Dorking, Surrey.

J. F. Nash & Partners Ltd., The Gables, 9 Station Road, Kettering, Northants.

Exempted Dealers

Additions

Manchester & Liverpool Industrial Securities Ltd., Dennis House, Marsden Street, Manchester 2.

Northern Ireland Industrial Development & Finance Corporation Ltd., 63 Brook Street, London, W.1.

Change of Address

Henry Ansbacher & Co. Ltd., 1 Noble Street, Gresham Street, London, E.C.2.

Guinness Mahon & Co. Ltd., 3 Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.3.

Guardian Eastern Insurance Co. Ltd., 42 Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.3.

The Licenses & General Insurance Co. Ltd., 68 King William Street, London, E.C.4.

Change of Name

Charterhouse Japhet Ltd. should now be Charterhouse, Japhet & Thomasson Ltd.

Bank of West Africa Ltd. should now be Standard Bank of West Africa Ltd.

Five-day study course on 'Tourism in Britain'

THE DEPARTMENT of Hotel and Catering Management of the University of Surrey is co-operating with the British Travel Association to stage a five-day study course on 'Tourism in Britain' from January 2 to 6, next year. The course follows two similar courses staged with success by the BTA in 1964 and 1965. It will be designed primarily for executives in the first 10 years of their careers who might be expected eventually to occupy senior management positions.

The British Travel Association will award two places on the course to outstanding young executives who are members – or who are employed by members – of the Association. Candidates wishing to apply for one of these course places should send full details of their present positions to the Secretary and Chief Administrative Officer, British Travel Association, Queen's House, 64 St. James's Street, London, S.W.1 to arrive not later than December 7, 1966.

All other inquiries regarding the course – other than applications for the two places being awarded by the British Travel Association – should be addressed to Philip Nailon, Department of Hotel and Catering Management, University of Surrey, Battersea College of Technology, London, S.W.1.

Prototype of UK-3 satellite leaves for United States

THE PRINCIPAL prototype model of UK-3, the first all-British satellite, commissioned by the Science Research Council, and which is due to carry five British scientific experiments into space early in 1967 left this country on November 29 for compatability tests in the United States. It will undergo mechanical and other tests with the actual launch vehicle at Dallas, Texas.

International Wool Study Group

THE NINTH SESSION of the International Wool Study Group opened on December 5 at Church House, Westminster. Lord Rhodes, Parliamentary Secretary at the Board of Trade, made a short speech of welcome on behalf of HM Government to the representatives of the 31 countries and organizations attending.

Mr. M. M. Ord Johnstone, an Under-Secretary at the Board of Trade, was elected chairman of the Session; Sr. J. Fiquerero Antequeda and M. L. Lavenant were elected vice-chairmen and Mr. F. S. Arthur was elected chairman of the Statistical Committee.

IWS mission to USSR

SIR WILLIAM GUNN, chairman of the International Wool Secretariat, has returned to London from Moscow where he led a seven-man mission on a 10-day visit recently. He announced that the results of the mission 'far exceeded expectations', and the Russians and the IWS are to begin collaborating immediately – through a special Russian working group to be set up in Moscow – on a number of wide-ranging activities.

'This was in the nature of an exploratory visit at the invitation of the Soviet authorities,' Sir William said. 'Our purpose was to establish whether there was any interest on the part of the Russians in receiving technical and fashion services and other forms of IWS collaboration. Also, if such interest did exist, whether the provision of these services by us would be likely to help to a material extent, increase the consumption of wool in the USSR.'

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British trade conference in Canada

THE MINISTER of Industry and Commerce in Saskatchewan, Canada, recently announced that his Department was sponsoring a British Trade Conference at Regina from January 22 to 24, 1967.

The aim of the Conference is to bring together the major trading groups having a common interest in stimulating bilateral trade between Britain and Canada, and, in particular, the provinces forming the Prairie Economic Council, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

Representation is expected from most major buying organizations in the prairies including governments, utilities, resource based industries, secondary manufacturers, large retailers and educational institutions. Importers located principally in port cities such as Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver, will have an opportunity to meet and display their goods to buyers from the prairie provinces and delegates are also expected from Britain.

Papers will be presented on many topics, including the Status of the Prairie Market; British Technology Today in the Field of Electronics and Computers; Delivery and Performance Requirements in the Process Industries; The Effect of Climate on Vehicle and Machine Performance in Western Canada.

In addition to the daily work sessions, evening entertainment has been planned. A registration fee of $30 (£10) covers attendance at all luncheons and business sessions for the delegate, plus all daytime and evening social functions for the delegate and his wife.

Requests for registration forms or further information should be addressed to: Mr. G. L. Colborne, Conference Chairman, Department of Industry and Commerce, Saskatchewan Power Building, Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada.

Birmingham businessmen's mission to South Africa

A REPORT on the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce mission to South Africa was made at a meeting in Birmingham on November 28 by Mr. Oscar Hahn, president. Mr. Hahn said that the mission had carried out an intensive programme over the last 2½ weeks in Johannesburg, Durban, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town. Discussions took place with Chambers of Commerce and Chambers of Industry, and he had spoken about Britain and South Africa at chamber meetings as well as to Rotary clubs. Collectively and individually members of the mission had talked to well over 1,000 South African businessmen.

Mr. Hahn continued: 'Last year South Africa was Britain's third largest export market, taking £261 million of our goods. Britain is not only South Africa's biggest supplier but also her biggest customer, taking 35 per cent of her exports. Two-thirds of overseas investment in South Africa has come from Britain. Our investments in South Africa now amount to about £1,000 million. Wherever you go you see names of many British and indeed Birmingham companies with manufacturing branches. There can hardly be any two countries which are more closely bound together through trade and industrial development.'

Patents endorsed 'Licences of Right'

THE FOLLOWING patents have been endorsed 'Licences of Right' under Section 35 of the Patents Act, 1949, on the dates specified.

NUMBER	GRANTEES	SUBJECT-MATTER
	October 26, 1966	
888,075	Rotary Hoes Limited	Machine for harvesting selected heads from growing stems.
959,535	Jacquemet, Georges	Thermo-electrically controlled pilot-light for safety valves and the like.
1,011,554	Chinoin Gyogyszer es Vegyeszeti Termekek Gyara Rt.	Substituted isoquinolines and pharmaceutical compositions thereof.
1,034,888	Diefenbach, Giorgio	Filter-elements for filter presses.
	October 31, 1966	
852,269	Scovill Manufacturing Company	Buckle threading apparatus.
883,783	Agfa A.G.	A composite sheet material for electrophotography.
911,066	Centre Technique des Industries de la Fonderie.	Methods of desulphurizing a bath of metal.
938,960	Gevaert Photo-Producten N.V.	Process and material for the transfer of photographic layers.
940,051	Gevaert Photo-Producten N.V.	Improved photographic material.
952,725	Perrachon, Henri Fernand Jean	Method for producing beehive honeycomb cells and product
1,006,222	Georges Lebocey & Cie.	Yarn separator for knitting machines
	November 1, 1966	
937,964	Nagele, Walter	A retractable writing implement with pressure knob and multiple lead carriers.
960,966	Chemische Werke Witten G.m.b.H.	Polyester coating compositions.
	November 2, 1966	
842,121	Wilkinson, Edward Ernest	Variable speed gears.
910,029	Central Design Office of the Ministry of Public Health of the USSR.	Universal operating table with automatic control.
927,935	Houilleres du Bassin du Nord et du Pas-Des-Calais.	Preparation of novel polyester-base compounds.
929,368	Houilleres du Bassin du Nord et du Pas-Des-Calais.	Hydrocarbon refining process.
1,016,742	Cerebos Limited	Treatment of salt.
1,016,743	Cerebos Limited	Reducing the bulk density of common salt.
	November 3, 1966	
910,294	Revill, John	Float operated valves.
	November 4, 1966	
895,394	The Mosaic Tile Company	Acoustic panel.
930,380	Nehezvegyipari Kutato Intezet	Recovery processes of metal values and diphenols.
930,557	Ateliers de Constructions Mecaniques de Vevey S.A.	Regulating systems for rotary fluid operated power units.
	November 9, 1966	
816,786	Langen, Victor	Pneumatic-hydraulic spring means.
908,492	Insul-Fil Co. Inc.	Protective casing composition and method of producing same.
920,990	Szepesi, Karoly	Process for water-proofing excavations made in water-permeable soils.
968,150	Regie Nationale des Usines Renault	Devices for conveying cuttings from machine tools.
983,870	Longworth Scientific Instrument Company Limited.	Anaesthetizing apparatus.
1,013,717	Interstate Bakeries Corporation	Rheological testing of flours and doughs.
	November 10, 1966	
840,740	United States Atomic Energy Commission.	A stream stirred homogeous nuclear reactor.
852,366	United States Atomic Energy Commission.	Nuclear reactor including a package safety device.
852,979	United States Atomic Energy Commission.	Preparation of high density UO_2
853,394	United States Atomic Energy Commission.	Method of making composite fuel elements.
857,672	United States Atomic Energy Commission.	Method of preparing a fuel element for a nuclear reactor.
867,454	United States Atomic Energy Commission.	Gas-cooled neutronic reactor.
871,897	United States Atomic Energy Commission.	Nuclear reactor.
880,919	United States Atomic Energy Commission.	Plutonium extraction process.
884,006	United States Atomic Energy Commission.	Dissolving plutonium dioxide.
901,906	Linotype and Machinery Limited	Sheet delivery for printing machines.
907,278	United States Atomic Energy Commission.	A two-speed device.
917,938	United States Atomic Energy Commission.	Method and apparatus for injecting and trapping electrons in the magnetic field of a thermonuclear reactor.
921,019	United States Atomic Energy Commission.	Fuel element for a nuclear reactor.
925,186	United States Atomic Energy Commission.	Vibration compaction.
940,565	United States Atomic Energy Commission.	Dimensionally stable corrosion resistant nuclear fuel.
953,524	United States Atomic Energy Commission.	Plasma switching electric discharge tube.
964,851	United States Atomic Energy Commission.	Fuel composition for nuclear reactors.
977,456	United States Atomic Energy Commission.	Radiation shielding composition.
979,884	United States Atomic Energy Commission.	Process for separation and recovery of volatile fluoride impurities from uranium hexafluoride containing the same.
996,031	in't Veld, Marinus Johannes	Textile machinery.
996,134	United States Atomic Energy Commission.	Nuclear reactor fuel assembly.
1,008,686	Le Materiel Electrique S.W.	Electrical control systems.
1,009,639	Le Materiel Electrique S.W.	Electrical connecting devices.
1,014,648	Product R & D Incorporated	Apparatus and method for carbonating and dispensing beverages.
1,018,585	Le Materiel Electrique S.W.	Trigger for controlled rectifiers.

Any person who claims that the patentee at the time of endorsement of any of the above patents was precluded by a contract in which the claimant is interested from granting licences under the patents may apply for cancellation of the endorsement on Patents Form No. 45 within two months after the date of endorsement.

The Patent Office

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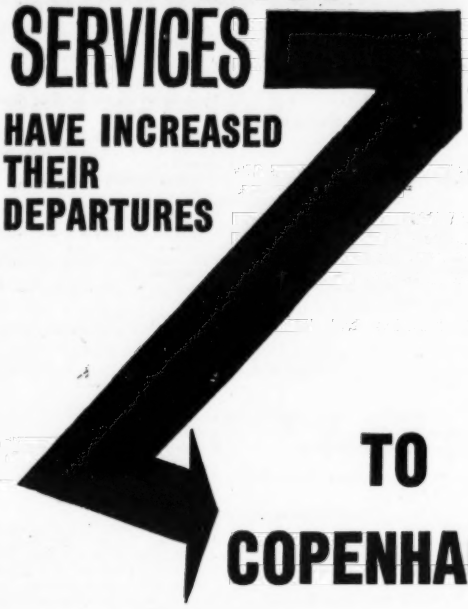

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Parliamentary Answers

Below is a selection of Parliamentary answers of interest to trade and industry

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 28

Laundry and cleaning charges

A debate on the price restrictions on laundry and cleaning charges, to which Mr. William Rodgers, Under-Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, replied for HM Government, is reported in *Hansard*, cols. 108-168.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29

Imports of tin

A member asked what were the volume and cost in foreign exchange of imports of tin ore into this country for each of the past five years and the volume and value of United Kingdom production of tin ore in 1965. Mr. George Darling, Minister of State, Board of Trade, circulated the information in *Hansard*, Col. 94.

Advance factories

Asked what criteria were now used in the selection of areas and sites for Government advance factories, Mr. Douglas Jay, President of the Board of Trade, said that the criteria continued to be the relative need of places in development areas for additional employment opportunities and the availability of suitable sites in such places.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30

Irish-American Insurance Co.

Asked if he was aware that the Irish-American Insurance Company Limited had issued a notice stating that it had been told that the inspectors appointed by his department had completed their inquiries of the company and that it was, therefore, in a position to go ahead with plans for expansion; whether the inspectors' report had been received by him; and if he would make a statement. Mr. George Darling replied that the circular seemed to imply that the inspectors had completed their investigation and had concluded that the position of the company was satisfactory. The facts did not justify any such implication and the inspectors had not yet reported.

Government training centres

Proposals for increasing the number and output of Government training-for-industry centres were referred to by Mr. Ray Gunter, Minister of Labour, speaking during the adjournement debate on economic affairs. (*Hansard*, Cols. 469-472).

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1

Trade with South Africa

Asked what percentages of the imports and exports of the United Kingdom trade with the Republic of South Africa last year represented; and what percentages of the imports and exports of South Africa were represented by trade with the United Kingdom, the President said 'In 1965, 3 per cent and 5 per cent; and 28 per cent and 34 per cent respectively.'

British Shopping Week in Florence

The President was asked, in view of the success of the recent British shopping week arranged in Florence at the city's request, and the urgent need to help shopkeepers there to re-establish their businesses after the disastrous floods, if he would take immediate action to provide favourable credit terms for the supply of stocks of British goods. He replied: 'We all sympathize with the people of Florence, and I am anxious to be helpful. The Export Credits Guarantee Department will adopt a sympathetic attitude to requests from British exporters to cover credits to shopkeepers there.'

Descriptions of wines

Asked what action he was taking to ensure that the labelled description of wines shipped from abroad and bottled in Great Britain corresponded with the actual nature and quality of such wines, the President said that he was always ready to inquire into alleged contraventions of the Merchandise Marks Acts, 1887-53 which made it an offence to apply a false or misleading trade description to any goods, including wine, and, where appropriate, to take proceedings.

Answering a further question as to whether he was aware that wines labelled as French were being sold in this country when in fact the wine came from Bulgaria, Hungary and the USSR; and, as a means of saving hard currency, if he would take steps to see money spent on French wine by wine importers would only be allowed where it could be proved that the wine was French, the President said: 'The answer to the first part of the question is "No, Sir". If my hon. Friend has any evidence to the contrary or evidence that import restrictions on wine are being evaded I will, of course, see that it is investigated.'

Delivery dates of British goods

Asked what action he was taking to assist those British firms whose delivery dates of goods to the Continent exceeded 15 days. Mr. Roy Mason, Minister of State, Board of Trade, said that the Export Services Branch was always ready to give any help it could; but this was mainly a matter for exporters to pursue with their forwarding agents and carriers.

Bonded debts

Asked why he refused to allow the repayment of foreign bonded debts owing to citizens of this country to be included in trade discussions with such countries, in view of the fact that other European countries which equally had bond claims against countries like Rumania, Hungary, etc., had settled these claims and had since considerably exceeded the United Kingdom in new trade agreements with these countries, the President said that HM Government did not consider that linking bonded debt and trade discussions would help. Bonded debts had been discussed together with other forms of outstanding claims, and the difficulties in reaching acceptable settlements were not in any way related to discussions on trade.

Heathrow Airport

Asked what plans existed for the medium- and long-term development of Heathrow Airport, Mr. Roy Mason answered that the development of Heathrow was now primarily a matter for the British Airports Authority. In addition to the proposed extension of No. 1 runway, about which the BAA were consulting local authorities, other planned developments included the new cargo terminal and construction of a new passenger building.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2

Fabrics imported by United States

Asked what reply he had received from the United States Government to his representations in support of the National Wool Textile Export Corporation in their opposition to the United States Federal Trade Commission's proposal for the compulsory testing of the fibre content of imported fabrics; and if he was considering further representations, the President answered that it was understood that the United States authorities were taking into account our representations concerning the Federal Trade Commission's proposed amendment to the regulations under the Wool Products Labelling Act. If necessary, further representations would be considered when the Federal Trade Commission's revised proposals were known.

Advance factories

Asked how many private and advance factories, respectively, had been established during the past six years in the North-east; and how many of these factories derived from inquiries made after October 1964, the President replied that information in the form requested was not available. 578 projects in manufacturing industry for which industrial development certificates were issued in the northern region were completed in the six years 1960-65, for 29 of which i.d.cs. were issued since October 1964. Of the 578 projects, 103 were built by the Board of Trade.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 5

Contracts for research

Asked of he would give details of any contracts for research which his department had placed with universities or colleges of advanced technology, and of the value of such contracts, the President said that one such contract had been placed, with Brunel University for research on export sales organizations. The final cost was expected to be about £3,000. The results would be published as a Board of Trade Handbook on Export Organization.

New uses for waste materials

A member asked whether, especially in the present balance of payments position, there were sufficient arrangements for encouraging industry to find new uses and outlets for waste materials and redundant plant; Mr. George Darling, said that it was important at all times, and especially in our present balance of payments position, that the greatest possible use should be made of waste materials and redundant plant. A number of bodies in the private sector, notably the National Industrial Salvage and Recovery Association, carried out valuable work in encouraging such action by industry; and certain Government research establishments were also active in this field. These arrangements were considered adequate.

Prime Minister and Rhodesia

The Prime Minister's statement on the weekend talks he had with Mr. Smith on Rhodesia's rejection of the proposed terms of agreement is reported in *Hansard*, cols 1053-1062.

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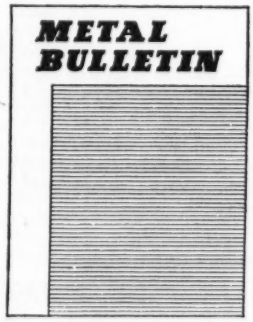

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New Books

Market Research Handbook (Summary of Census Data) 1961. Published by the Minister of Trade and Commerce, on behalf of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Merchandising and Services Division. (150 pages. Roger Duhamel, Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery, Ottawa. $1.50, Canadian). The information contained in this handbook comes from the 1961 Census of Population, Housing, Agriculture, Labour Force and Merchandising and Service Establishments and the 1961 Annual Census of Manufacturers, which have now been analysed. The information presented concerns various characteristics of the people of Canada; their homes, incomes, and summary data on the products they purchase at the retail level. Other measurements of the economy which are presented show the relationships of one area to another, i.e. manufacturing industries, agricultural values, the total dollar volume of wholesale trade, etc. For this purpose the areas are basically counties and census divisions. The data on sales at the retail level are shown by trade groups and selected kinds of business only and not by individual commodities. Data on townships cover those with a population of 10,000 or more. The items in the breakdown were selected to serve different purposes, and are not necessarily co-related. For example, a manufacturer of children's clothing might be interested in the information about age groups of the population as one of the pertinent items in his analysis of the Canadian market; a manufacturer of household appliances, on the other hand, might turn to the details on income levels and housing for each district.

The Primary Markets for Quality Merchandise, prepared by the Sales Development Department of the New Yorker Magazine. (68 pages. Available free on request from Mr. George Woodward, European Manager, The New Yorker Magazine Inc., 21 Grosvenor Street, London, W.1.). This is a revised edition of a report last published in 1962. Its purpose is to serve as a guide for marketers of quality products in the United States. The information presented for each of the 60 most important primary trade areas, which cover more than 50 per cent of the United States population and account for upwards of two-thirds of the potential United States sales of quality goods and services, includes figures of the value of retail sales, women's ready-to-wear and department stores sales, the number of registrations of higher-priced cars, and the number of families with incomes exceeding $15,000 and $25,000. A folding map showing the location and ranking of the 40 leading areas is also provided.

Planning and Managing an Overseas Business. (88 pages. British Institute of Management, 80 Fetter Lane, London, E.C.4. 12s. 6d.). This book contains papers presented to an International Operations Conference held in July 1966 by the British Institute of Management. The papers were given by top executives of British companies which have built up prosperous overseas connections and they describe positively, in detail, the policies on which their operations are based. Topics range from general background papers to specific subjects like marketing and the possible structure of overseas subsidiaries. This book is thus a useful introduction for companies of any size who need to look beyond national boundaries for new markets.

Overseas Development. No. 1, November 1966. Ministry of Overseas Development. (12 pages. Six issues a year. 11s. 6d. per annum, post free, from the Ministry, Room A 704, Eland House, Stag Place, London, S.W.1.). To provide a lively account of what is actually happening on many different fronts – education, medicine, agriculture, engineering and administration itself – in the fight to raise living standards in the developing countries of the world, is the aim of this new periodical publication from the Ministry of Overseas Development. It is directed not only to the large number of men and women, in Britain and abroad, whose work is concerned with development overseas, but also to all those who are concerned that the Government should maintain the official aid programme. Printed in the format of an illustrated newspaper, the first issue contains an assortment of news and features touching on development work. Among the longer articles are one by Sir Andrew Cohen, the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry, on managing the aid programme; an account of the work of the Tropical Products Institute; an article on finding candidates for technical assistance posts; and one on OECD and development assistance.

Britain With The Brakes Off is written by H. F. R. Catherwood. (222 pages. Hodder and Stoughton, 30s.). The author, who was formerly Chief Industrial Adviser to the Department of Economic Affairs and is now Director-General of the National Economic Development Council, here reprints various lectures and articles which examine the present state and future prospects of the British economy. He offers a practical programme for the development of professionalism in industry and discusses the institutional changes now being made by Government and their likely impact on our economic growth. He also attempts to deal with the effect on growth of our underlying social ethic. Through the whole book there is a note of optimism and an answer for the gloomy cynics who see Britain condemned for ever to crawl forward at half the pace of other nations. Provided that Britain has confidence in its industrial relationships, it has a very strong basis for economic expansion. This book is about building that confidence.

Research and Technical Bulletin. No. 1, 1966. National Ports Council. (32 pages. Obtainable from the Council, 17 North Audley Street, London, W.1., price 15s.). The National Ports Council is sponsoring a comprehensive research programme for the port transport industry, with the aim both of effecting short-term improvements in efficiency, and also of assisting the planning of future port requirements in the present period of change in cargo handling methods. It is intended that progress reports on specific items of research under this programme will be given in future issues of this new occasional bulletin, which will also contain summaries of other studies carried out by port authorities and other bodies at home and abroad with a bearing on the industry. The first issue contains summaries of studies on traffic congestion and local clearing depots: crane facilities at Avonmouth; the sorting of cased goods in transit sheds at Southampton; the handling of Mediterranean dried fruit; throw-away loading pallets; and container services in Australia.

Handbook of Statistics, 1965. Ministry of Housing and Local Government. (30 pages. 3s. 6d., by post 3s. 11d., from HMSO and Government bookshops). Because of the widespread and radical changes that are taking place in many aspects of its work – local government, planning, land use, housing and rating – the Ministry of Housing and Local Government will not be producing an annual report for the year 1965: the period of 12 months is too short for events to be seen in perspective. Instead a report on policy developments and consequent legislation during 1965 and 1966 will be published next spring. Meanwhile the statistics which would normally have appeared as an appendix to the annual report for 1965 have been issued as a separate publication. The handbook covers the whole range of the Ministry's work, and also lists all the publications issued by the department during the year.

Advertising Media and Campaign Planning, by A. P. F. Swindells. (371 pages. Butterworths, 38s.). 'To show what is known about advertising media; what ought to be known about advertising media, and what principles are applied in the practical use of advertising media'. These the author takes as his aim in this book. After a brief introduction he reviews the many ways in which advertising woos the public – press, television, cinema, commercial radio, posters, exhibitions, direct mail. He then examines each of these in detail in terms of cost, coverage, impact, positioning, etc. The final chapters of the book are devoted to campaign planning. The author envisages this survey being useful to advertising students and to lecturers – hence he includes 'check lists' and 'exercises' at the end of each chapter – to agency media planners and buyers, who may need a detailed reference book, and to all who are in any way connected with advertising.

Kerly's Law of Trade Marks and Trade Names. 9th edition by T. A. Blanco White. (761 pages. Sweet & Maxwell, £8 8s.). A new edition of this well-known textbook has been published. The law is stated in the main text as at June 1, 1965. An addendum contains notes on the cases decided since that date.

Other publications

KELLY'S DIRECTORY OF MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS INCLUDING INDUSTRIAL SERVICES 1966-67. 80th Edition. Volume I – Great Britain, Northern Ireland, Republic of Ireland, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man. Volume II – Europe, Africa, America, Asia, Oceania. Index to Trades and Services. Kelly's Directories Ltd., Neville House, Eden Street, Kingston upon Thames, Surrey. £6.

REPORT OF THE INDUSTRIAL ASSURANCE COMMISSIONER FOR THE YEAR 1965 (presented pursuant to the Industrial Assurance Act 1923 c.8,s.44). Office of the Industrial Assurance Commissioner. 5s., by post 5s. 5d., from HMSO and Government bookshops.

TOURISM IN OECD MEMBER COUNTRIES. Development of Tourism in OECD Member Countries in 1965 and the early months of 1966. Report of the Tourism Committee prepared in July 1966. Published by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, Paris. 17s. 6d., by post 18s. 3d., from HMSO and Government bookshops.

UNITED KINGDOM DAIRY FACTS AND FIGURES 1966. The Federation of United Kingdom Milk Marketing Boards. 160 pages. 7s. 6d., from the Milk Marketing Board, Thames Ditton, Surrey; the Scottish Milk Marketing Board, 95 Bothwell Street, Glasgow C2; the Aberdeen and District Milk Marketing Board, Twin Spires, Bucksburn, Aberdeen; the North of Scotland Milk Marketing Board, Claymore House, 29 Ardconnel Terrace, Inverness; or the Milk Marketing Board for Northern Ireland, 456 Antrim Road, Belfast 15.

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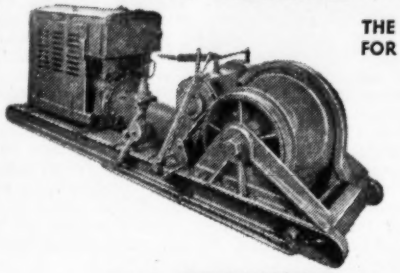

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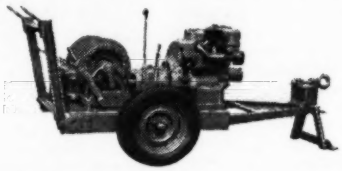

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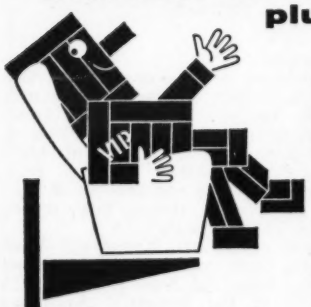

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SHANNON	Shannon Airport, County Claire, Limerick 61640

MACHINE TOOLS SALES CONFERENCE

Top salesmen from eight European countries, the United States and Britain, attended a four-day conference in Brighton recently on numerically controlled machining centres. The conference was organized by Kearney & Trecker-CVA Ltd., the £5-million south coast machine tool firm, in a major effort to boost exports. A strong sales point was that firms that have already switched to numerical control now show production increases of between 50 and 100 per cent. In the picture, left to right, are Mr. P. H. Steer, production director of Kearney & Trecker-CVA, Mr. W. T. Neill, managing director, Mr. L. R. Newing, sales director, and Mr. K. F. Brown, financial director.

Pallet pool saves shipping time on exports

A NEW DEVELOPMENT in mechanized ship loading which will half the 'turnround' time of ships has recently been introduced at Manchester, the third largest port in Britain handling nearly 16 million tons of cargo a year.

The scheme is an advance on the use of pallets, or wooden platforms easily manoeuvred by fork-lift trucks and dockside cranes, on which exporters despatch their products. At a cost of over £25,000 The Port of Manchester Authority has established a pallet pool – the first of its kind in the world – enabling the products to remain on the pallet in some instances from leaving the factory to arriving at their overseas destination.

The pallet pool service enables haulage contractors who have delivered a palletized cargo to Manchester Port to collect empty pallets from the pool in readiness for their next shipment.

The annual volume of exports on pallets from Manchester has increased from 20,000 tons to over 74,000 tons. A rebate on tolls to encourage use of the pallet service was raised to 30 per cent earlier this year.

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Government surplus sales by auction

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

1966	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
Dec. 15 & 16	**Technical equipment, miscellaneous stores.**	**Western Command Ordnance Depot, Hereford.**	**Russell, Baldwin & Bright (Dept. L) 20 King Street, Hereford. (Tel. Hereford 4366.)**

Note:—This sale includes Army technical stores previously sold at COD Donnington, Salop, and Aircraft stores and furniture previously sold at RAF Quedgeley, Glos.

Fork lift trucks; trailer mounted and other generators; theodolites; binoculars; wrist watches; 6 and 12v batteries; charging sets; used tyres; lifting trucks and jacks; portable winches; suction hose; alternators; Ford and other petrol engines; welding sets; electric drills; vices and other small tools; Hammerlund and other radio receivers; telephone equipment; wardrobes; fold flat forms; mattresses; Suffolk, stacking and other chairs; tables, bedsteads and various furniture; 30ft and 35ft extending ladders; metal pallets; carpets; blankets; scrap canvas and webbing; greatcoats; B.D. blouses and trousers; boots and other clothing; electric cable and wire; electronic spares; tarpaulin sheets and covers; aircraft and MT spares; packing cases; paint and preservations; and a large selection of miscellaneous stores.

1967

Jan. 3 to 5	**Technical equipment, miscellaneous stores.**	**Ordnance Storage & Disposals Depot, Branston, Nr. Burton on Trent, Staffs.**	**Arnold & Son (Dept. L) Modwena House, 13 Market Place, Burton on Trent. (Tel. Burton on Trent 4657.)**

Note:—This sale includes machine tools and spares, photographic and electronic equipment and trailers, previously sold at Melton Mowbray.

Machine tools including Rydermatic No. 12 SS vertical automatics; Fowcett & Preston hydraulic bonding machines; Oldfield & Schofield 8 in. facing lathes; Holroyd thread milling machines; Acorn ¾ in. dia. bench type bar capstan lathes; Holroyd twin spindle horizontal spill boring machines; Whickman Moulton spindle horizontal thread milling machines; 5,000 Kg tensile testing machine; Clifton Baird 30 in. cold saw; Wadkin H/D radial "Knuckle Arm" routing machine; motor vehicle spares; electric & laboratory equipment; Crypton engine testers; cameras; photographic equipment; oscilloscopes; hand tools; woodworking machines; webbing pouches; sewing machines; 30 ft. and 35 ft. wooden extending ladders; pneumatic tools; compressors; electric motors; diesel fuel pumps; cable; and a large assortment of miscellaneous stones.

Jan. 12 & 13	**Commercial and private vehicles.**	**Ordnance Disposals Depot, Bowhouse, Hurlford, by Kilmarnock, Ayrshire.**	**Dixon & Wallace (Dept. L) Bank Buildings, Graham Square, Glasgow, E.1. (Tel. Bridgeton 2447).**

Ex NFS Vehicles and pumps, including self propelled fire pumps by Austin/Leyland, Fordson/Sulzer, Fordson/Tangye and Bedford/Sulzer; AEC 'Matador tractors and truck; 'Albion' 10 ton tippers; Ford 'Thames' tractors; Austin 'Champs'; Landrovers; saloons and estate cars; cranes; Mack generator vans (with generators) Model LFSW; Fruehauf 12½ ton trailers; ambulances; trailers (5 cwt to 20 tons); Scammell diesel trucks and tractors.

Catalogues of the above sales may be obtained from the relevant auctioneers 14 days prior to the date of sale, price 1s. 0d.

SALE BY TENDER

MACHINE TOOLS

Horizontal, vertical and fine borers; horizontal jig borer; vertical surface broaches; drilling machines; internal, plain, surface, centreless and tool and cutter grinders; gear cutting and testing machines; centre, capstan and turret lathes; horizontal, vertical manufacturing and profile millers, thread rollers; planer etc. Located at Ordnance Supply & Disposal Depot, Yeadon, Nr. Leeds, Yorks. Applications for Tender Forms to Ministry of Defence (AD), Directorate of Army Sales, Sales 4bii(A), First Avenue House, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. Permission to view on presentation of Tender Form only. Tenders to be returned by 10 a.m. 5th January, 1967.

Robert Hough

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Statistics

The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where otherwise shown

	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (expenditure estimates)	INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION	CONSUMERS' INCOME AND EXPENDITURE				FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE					CHANGES IN STOCKS			
			Personal disposable income	Total consumers' expenditure		Retail sales	Total	Selected components				Total	Selected components		
								Manufacturing industry	Distributive and service industries	Dwellings	Public sector excluding dwellings		Manufacturing industry	Wholesalers	Retailers
	at 1958 prices		at current prices		at 1958 prices	at 1961 prices	at 1958 prices					at 1958 prices			
Base of index	1958	1958	1958	1958	1958	1961	1958	1958	1958	1958	1958	series shown in £ million			
Value in base year, £m.	20,091	—	16,073	15,365	15,365	9,140	3,485	922	688	587	1,212				
1961	113	114	122	116	111	100	130	130	138	139	122	+326	+224	+36	+29
1962	114	115	127	123	114	100	129	119	134	143	125	+ 77	+ 22	+22	+14
1963	118	119	135	130	119	103	131	104	144	146	131	+216	+113	+29	+55
1964	125	128	145	139	123	106	153	117	170	186	150	+562	+335	+72	+47
1965	128	132	154	148	126	108	159	127	168	190	156	+346	+202	+19	+57
1965															
1st quarter	128	132	152	146	127	108	160	131	168	193	157	+ 52	+ 29	—10	+12
2nd quarter	127	131	153	145	124	107	158	122	172	187	157	+ 96	+ 80	— 5	+ 7
3rd quarter	128	132	155	149	125	108	157	128	160	190	153	+129	+ 75	+21	+20
4th quarter	129	133	157	151	126	109	160	128	170	190	155	+ 69	+ 18	+13	+18
1966															
1st quarter	130	134	164	156	130	110	158	130	165	182	153	+ 65	+ 42	N/C	+17
2nd quarter	129	133	161	156	129	110	160	124	166	182	161	+ 57	— 10	—15	+28
3rd quarter		133*				109		131*	152*				+100*	+20*	—16
1966															
April		134				110									
May		133				111									
June		132				109									
July		134*				110									
August		135*				109									
September		131*				108									
October						108									

	ORDERS		PRICES AND COSTS					LABOUR						
	Engineering industries: orders on hand	Textiles and clothing industries: orders on hand†	Index of retail prices		Wholesale price index: non-food manufacturing industry:		Hourly wage rates: all industries and workers†	Wholly unemployed excluding school leavers	Unfilled vacancies for adults	Civil employment	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	BALANCE OF PAYMENTS: current balance
			Index†	% change on year earlier	Basic materials and fuel used†	Manufactured products: home sales†		Mid-month or monthly average		Quarter or quarterly average	at current prices		
	at 1958 prices												
Base of index	Dec. 1958	Apr. 1959	Jan. 17, 1956 (Derived series from January 1963)		1954	1954	Jan. 31, 1956	Series shown in thousands			1958	1958	series shown in £ million
Value in base year, £m.	..	..	—		—	—	—				3,836	3,250	
1961	122	104	114·5	+3·4	104·4	119·1	130·3	305	213	24,072	119	117	— 5
1962	117	100	119·3	+4·2	103·0	120·6	136·3	422	149	24,208	121	120	+101
1963	136	117	121·7	+2·0	104·5	121·4	141·3	500	144	24,267	130	130	+107
1964	162	124	125·7	+3·3	108·6	124·7	148·5	361	221	24,606	148	136	—393
1965	165	121	131·8	+4·9	110·6	129·5	157·9	309	265	24,837	150	145	—104
1965													
1st quarter	167	121	128·8	+4·5	109·7	128·3	153·8	306	253	24,742	143	141	— 6
2nd quarter	166	127	132·0	+5·2	111·0	129·1	156·2	304	274	24,800	152	141	— 67
3rd quarter	165	117	132·6	+4·8	110·5	129·9	159·9	321	265	24,837	153	147	— 41
4th quarter	165	121	133·5	+4·6	111·5	130·5	161·9	305	269	24,967	153	151	+ 10
1966													
1st quarter	164	122	134·4	+4·3	113·7	131·4	165·9	279	279	24,919	159	153	— 42
2nd quarter	161	127*	137·0	+3·8	116·8	133·1	168·1	282	282		155	145	—101
3rd quarter	157*	109*	137·5	+3·7	114·6*	133·7*	169·8	322	253		161	157	
1966													
April	162	123*	136·3	+3·6	116·2	132·7	167·8	279	286		157	153	
May	162	127*	137·2	+3·9	117·1	133·1	167·8	277	284		163	155	
June	161	127*	137·6	+3·9	117·0	133·4	168·7	290	275		146	127	
July	160*	122*	137·0	+3·5	116·7	133·8	169·7	305	268		165	151	
August	159*	115*	137·8	+3·8	114·2	133·8	169·8	318	255		164	163	
September	157*	109*	137·6	+3·6	112·8*	133·7*	169·8	344	235		154	159	
October					113·2*	133·7*	169·8	377	217		150*	163*	
November								423*	201*				

* Provisional. † Not seasonally adjusted.

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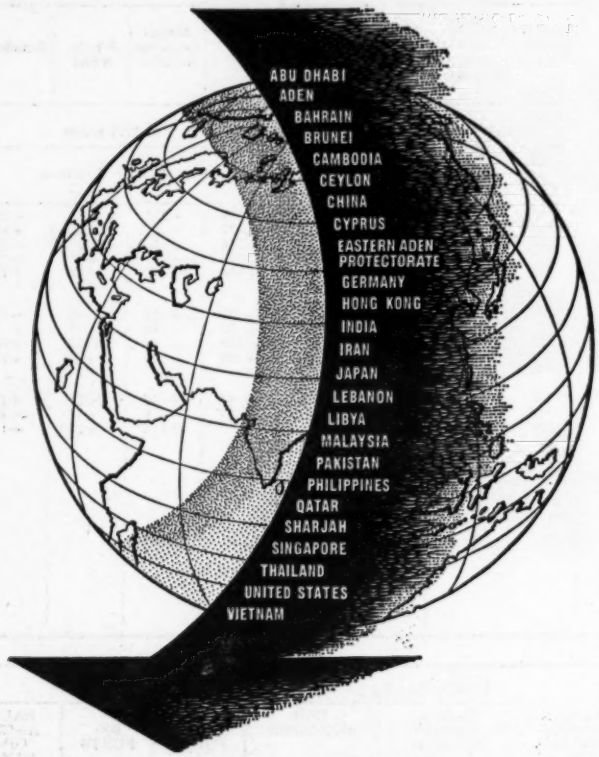

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THE COMMERCIAL BANK S.A.L. (INCORPORATED IN LIBYA)
THE CHARTERED BANK OF LONDON (INCORPORATED IN CALIFORNIA)

UNITED KINGDOM OVERSEAS TRADE

Unit value and volume index numbers for October

Unit value index numbers of imports and exports (Table 1)

IN OCTOBER the import unit value index fell by almost one point to 108, and continued the moderate easing since the second quarter when the index was 110. The export unit value index remained at 113, the same as in each of the previous four months. The terms of trade improved further in October, by one point to 105, compared with 104 in the third quarter and 102 in the second quarter; the average for 1965 was also 102.

The fall in the import unit value index was due mainly to a drop of 1½ per cent in the indices for food, beverages and tobacco, and for manufactured goods. These falls were due mainly to lower average values for imported tea, meat and copper.

While the export unit value index remained the same in October as in September in rounded terms this concealed a small drop amounting to less than one half per cent in unrounded terms. This resulted mainly from a small decrease in the index for manufactured goods due to a fall in the average value of copper and copper alloys.

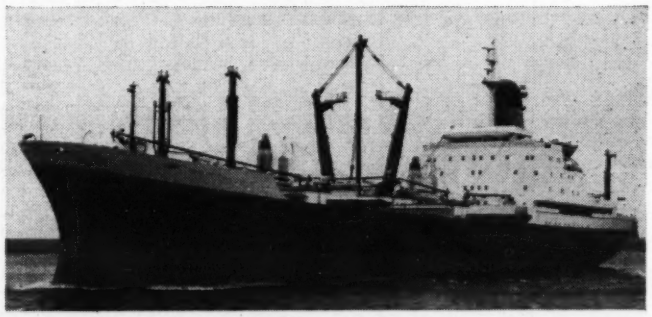
Volume of imports and exports (Table 2)

Recent trends in the volume of trade are still distorted by special factors. The volume of exports reached a record level in October but probably still included goods delayed by the seamen's strike. The volume of imports fell for the second month running and this probably reflects, in part, anticipation of the impending removal of the temporary import charge.

The volume of exports in October exceeded the high August level which followed the earlier disruption to trade caused by the seamen's strike. During the first ten months of this year, the volume of exports was 4 per cent higher than in the corresponding period of last year compared with a rise in value of 6½ per cent. This difference reflected mainly rising prices of manufactured goods. Most of the main categories of goods showed increases in volume in the first ten months of this year compared with the same period last year with the exception of textiles and metals, both of which declined sharply.

The volume of imports fell in October for the second consecutive month after the high figures following the seamen's strike. The seasonally adjusted index in October was 118 compared with 121 in September and 125 for the first eight months of this year. Most of the fall in the total level of imports in September and October was recorded in manufactured goods although the levels of imports in the other main groups, with the exception of fuel, were lower than during the period January to August 1966. Imports of fuel during September and October were much the same as on average during the first eight months of the year. It seems likely that the ending of the temporary import charge at the end of November has had a depressing effect on the level of the imports during the

LINER FOR FAR EAST SERVICE



Blue Funnel's express cargo liner 'Priam', built in Newcastle by Vickers Limited. When loading is completed at Birkenhead she will sail for Penang, Port Swettenham and Singapore.

past two months but the Government's latest economic measures may also have been a contributory factor.

During the first ten months of this year, the volume of imports was 4 per cent higher than during the same period of 1965. The corresponding increase in value terms was 5 per cent, the difference in large measure reflecting higher copper prices. A large part of the increase in the volume of imports in the first ten months of 1966 was in manufactured goods, which rose by 8 per cent, with substantial increases in both semi and finished manufactures. The volume of imports of fuels was also high, and whilst imports of industrial materials rose moderately there was only a small rise in imports of food, beverages and tobacco, and imports of basic materials continued to fall.

Note: This series of index numbers based on 1961=100 was first introduced in the *Board of Trade Journal* of September 13, 1963; an account of the method of construction of the index numbers was published in the September 1963 issue of *Economic Trends*. All the index numbers published with this article take account of the inclusion of trade in diamonds and precious stones in the United Kingdom import and export statistics.

United Kingdom import and export unit value index numbers

TABLE 1 (1961 = 100)

	IMPORTS					EXPORTS								
								Manufactured Goods						
	Total	Food, Beverages and Tobacco	Basic Materials	Fuels	Manufactured Goods	Total	Non-Manufactures	Total	Chemicals	Textiles	Metals	Machinery and Transport Eqpt.	Other	(1) TERMS OF TRADE
Section or Division		0 and 1	2 and 4	3	5 to 8		0 to 4	5 to 8	5	65	67 to 69	7		
Weights. . .	1,000	327	222	106	337	1,000	125	843	86	65	123	428	141	
1955 . . .	108	109	108	112	106	92	106	90	114	95	93	85	89	86
1956 . . .	110	109	111	119	107	95	112	93	113	94	99	88	92	87
1957 . . .	111	109	115	138	100	100	122	96	114	96	102	92	94	89
1958 . . .	103	104	100	120	96	99	108	97	109	96	103	95	94	96
1959 . . .	102	105	98	111	98	98	103	97	108	92	99	97	95	96
1960 . . .	102	104	101	104	101	100	102	99	104	96	101	99	97	97
1961 . . .	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1962 . . .	99	102	96	98	99	101	99	102	98	100	101	103	102	102
1963 . . .	103	111	97	97	101	104	103	104	100	102	102	106	104	101
1964 . . .	107	115	103	95	105	106	107	106	101	107	106	107	105	99
1965 . . .	107	113	102	90	109	108	104	109	104	109	113	110	108	102
1964 1st quarter .	107	118	102	96	103	105	107	105	101	105	104	106	104	98
2nd quarter .	106	115	103	96	104	106	108	105	101	107	105	107	104	99
3rd quarter .	106	113	103	94	106	107	108	107	101	107	107	107	106	101
4th quarter .	107	113	103	94	108	107	106	107	102	108	110	108	105	100
1965 1st quarter .	107	115	102	93	108	108	106	108	103	109	111	109	106	100
2nd quarter .	107	114	102	92	108	108	104	109	104	110	112	109	108	101
3rd quarter .	106	112	102	90	109	109	103	110	105	108	114	110	109	102
4th quarter .	107	113	102	89	110	109	103	111	105	109	114	111	110	102
1966 1st quarter .	108	113	104	88	112	111	104	112	105	110	118	112	111	102
2nd quarter .	110	117	105	87	114	113	105	114	108	111	121	114	113	102
3rd quarter .	109	114	103	84	116	113	104	115	108	111	122	115	113	104
1964 October .	107	113	104	94	107	107	107	107	102	108	109	107	106	100
November .	107	113	103	94	108	107	106	107	102	108	110	107	106	100
December .	107	113	103	94	108	107	106	107	102	109	111	108	105	100
1965 January .	108	116	102	94	108	107	106	108	102	109	111	108	106	100
February .	107	114	102	93	108	108	106	108	103	110	111	109	106	101
March . .	107	114	101	93	108	108	106	108	104	110	111	109	107	101
April . .	107	114	102	92	108	108	104	109	104	110	112	109	108	101
May . .	107	115	102	92	108	108	104	109	104	110	112	109	107	101
June . .	107	113	102	91	108	108	103	109	104	110	113	109	108	101
July . .	106	111	102	91	108	108	103	109	104	109	113	110	108	102
August . .	106	111	102	90	109	109	103	110	104	109	113	110	109	102
September .	107	112	103	90	109	109	102	110	105	108	114	110	110	102
October .	107	112	103	89	110	109	102	110	105	109	114	111	110	102
November .	107	113	102	89	111	109	102	110	105	108	115	111	110	102
December .	107	113	103	88	110	110	103	111	105	109	114	111	111	102
1966 January .	107	112	103	89	112	110	104	111	105	109	116	112	111	103
February .	108	113	104	89	112	111	105	112	105	110	117	112	112	102
March . .	109	115	104	88	114	112	105	113	106	111	120	113	112	102
April . .	110	116	104	88	114	112	105	113	108	110	120	113	113	102
May . .	110	118	105	87	113	112	104	114	108	111	121	114	111	102
June . .	110	117	105	85	115	113	105	114	108	112	121	114	114	103
July . .	109	113	104	84	116	113	106	115	108	111	123	115	113	104
August . .	109	113	103	84	116	113	105	115	108	111	122	115	113	104
September .	109	115	102	84	116	113	103	115	107	110	122	115	114	104
October .	108	113	102	84	114	113	103	115	106	111	120	116	114	105

(1) Export Unit Value Index as a percentage of the Import Unit Value Index.

(*Continued on next page*)

United Kingdom import and export volume index numbers

TABLE 2 (1961 = 100)

Section or Division	Imports					Exports							
								Manufactured Goods					
	Total	Food, Beverages and Tobacco	Basic Materials	Fuels	Manufactured Goods	Total	Non-Manufactures	Total	Chemicals	Textiles	Metals	Machinery and Transport Eqpt.	Other
		0 and 1	2 and 4	3	5 to 8		0 to 4	5 to 8	5	65	67 to 69	7	
Weights	1,000	327	222	106	337	1,000	125	843	86	65	123	428	141
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1956	80	90	99	71	62	91	89	91	69	129	97	89	87
1957	83	93	103	70	66	93	88	93	74	128	100	91	87
1958	84	98	92	76	67	89	88	89	71	109	93	90	84
1959	90	98	98	88	76	93	90	92	81	109	99	92	89
1960	101	100	107	96	100	97	92	97	93	109	98	97	93
1961	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1962	103	104	96	112	103	102	110	101	107	99	100	100	102
1963	107	102	101	120	112	108	120	106	113	101	100	107	110
1964	119	104	108	128	136	111	115	111	126	105	102	107	123
1965	120	102	108	142	137	117	121	116	130	104	109	114	128
Unadjusted:													
1964 4th quarter	121	107	113	130	135	116	127	113	130	109	107	107	131
1965 1st quarter	116	96	107	147	128	112	111	112	129	103	101	110	123
2nd quarter	121	101	109	141	142	119	117	120	134	105	115	118	131
3rd quarter	120	104	109	133	137	113	121	112	127	104	106	108	122
4th quarter	123	109	106	146	141	124	134	122	132	104	113	120	138
1966 1st quarter	128	105	105	155	154	123	130	123	134	98	102	125	139
2nd quarter	123	98	98	151	152	116	121	116	131	91	100	118	123
3rd quarter	124	101	109	155	145	115	116	115	134	94	96	114	135
1965 October	121	106	105	130	145	116	129	115	130	103	113	110	125
November	124	116	104	142	139	132	143	131	140	107	118	131	148
December	125	105	109	167	139	123	130	120	124	102	108	118	140
1966 January	131	107	109	146	156	111	111	111	123	90	95	109	130
February	118	97	95	153	140	121	132	120	132	97	104	120	136
March	135	111	111	164	165	138	148	137	147	108	106	145	149
April	122	97	95	156	152	111	115	111	122	92	97	110	130
May	125	100	97	159	156	127	133	128	148	96	110	136	117
June	121	98	103	138	149	108	113	108	124	86	94	108	121
July	127	100	109	151	157	113	108	114	124	98	98	113	133
August	122	101	114	155	136	116	107	117	136	97	91	117	138
September	122	101	104	158	142	117	132	115	143	88	100	111	135
October	118	103	100	150	134	127	133	127	148	104	115	119	159
Seasonally adjusted													
1964 4th quarter	*119*	*103*	*110*	*132*	*134*	*113*	*119*	*113*	*130*	*107*	*102*	*109*	*125*
1965 1st quarter	*114*	*93*	*108*	*145*	*125*	*115*	*116*	*115*	*130*	*104*	*105*	*111*	*132*
2nd quarter	*120*	*101*	*109*	*140*	*139*	*113*	*115*	*113*	*128*	*102*	*108*	*108*	*129*
3rd quarter	*123*	*108*	*108*	*133*	*142*	*118*	*126*	*117*	*130*	*106*	*112*	*115*	*122*
4th quarter	*122*	*106*	*105*	*148*	*141*	*121*	*126*	*121*	*131*	*103*	*110*	*122*	*131*
1966 1st quarter	*126*	*104*	*106*	*153*	*149*	*122*	*132*	*121*	*131*	*97*	*102*	*120*	*142*
2nd quarter	*122*	*99*	*99*	*149*	*149*	*114*	*124*	*113*	*130*	*93*	*98*	*112*	*127*
3rd quarter	*126*	*105*	*109*	*153*	*150*	*122*	*121*	*121*	*139*	*98*	*103*	*121*	*136*
1965 October	*120*	*103*	*106*	*135*	*141*	*116*	*122*	*116*	*131*	*104*	*112*	*115*	*120*
November	*124*	*113*	*104*	*145*	*139*	*122*	*124*	*123*	*134*	*99*	*107*	*125*	*133*
December	*122*	*103*	*103*	*165*	*143*	*125*	*132*	*124*	*129*	*105*	*111*	*125*	*141*
1966 January	*127*	*106*	*103*	*143*	*150*	*117*	*119*	*115*	*128*	*95*	*101*	*110*	*144*
February	*127*	*104*	*107*	*165*	*148*	*127*	*140*	*127*	*137*	*102*	*111*	*126*	*147*
March	*124*	*100*	*108*	*150*	*148*	*121*	*135*	*120*	*128*	*93*	*95*	*124*	*136*
April	*123*	*98*	*100*	*155*	*152*	*120*	*131*	*119*	*133*	*100*	*103*	*116*	*146*
May	*127*	*103*	*102*	*160*	*154*	*122*	*132*	*121*	*140*	*94*	*104*	*126*	*120*
June	*114*	*94*	*95*	*133*	*140*	*100*	*109*	*99*	*118*	*84*	*87*	*95*	*116*
July	*129*	*104*	*110*	*153*	*157*	*116*	*121*	*115*	*128*	*99*	*100*	*113*	*132*
August	*129*	*111*	*112*	*157*	*150*	*126*	*115*	*127*	*146*	*102*	*103*	*130*	*141*
September	*121*	*101*	*104*	*150*	*143*	*124*	*128*	*122*	*143*	*92*	*107*	*122*	*136*
October	*118*	*102*	*102*	*155*	*133*	*128*	*125*	*128*	*150*	*106*	*114*	*124*	*150*

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Industry's capital expenditure in the third quarter of 1966

PROVISIONAL ESTIMATES

PROVISIONAL ESTIMATES of private industry's capital expenditure in the third quarter of 1966, at 1958 prices seasonally adjusted, show virtually no change from expenditure in the second quarter. Within this total, however, there were sharply divergent movements; expenditure by manufacturers rose while that of the distributive and service industries fell away.

Investment by manufacturing industry rose in the third quarter by 6 per cent, back to the high level of expenditure in the first quarter of the year. Too much weight should not be given to one quarter's figures, and in particular to the provisional estimates, since the series is liable to irregular fluctuations; but there is not yet any evidence of a downward movement in the trend of actual expenditure, which has been virtually level for more than a year. Expenditure in the first three quarters of this year was slightly higher than in the corresponding period last year and in the third quarter was above the average for the first two quarters of the year. The expected fall of 4 per cent in expenditure between 1965 and 1966 estimated from returns made by manufacturers to the Board's investment intentions inquiry seems unlikely in view of the latest figures, since it implied a sharp downward trend in the second half of the year. A negligible fall now looks more likely.

The rise in manufacturer's expenditure between the second and third quarters was fairly general but most pronounced in chemicals and 'other manufacturing industries', in both of which expenditure fell sharply in the second quarter. Expenditure on plant and machinery and new building work rose, the latter after falling for several quarters. Expenditure on vehicles fell slightly, but is still considerably higher than the rate in 1965.

The capital expenditure of the distributive and service industries (excluding shipping) fell by £18 million (about 7 per cent) between the second and third quarters to its lowest level for nearly three years. Expenditure by these industries has been showing a slight downward movement since the end of 1964, but had been fairly steady in recent quarters. The fall in investment in the third quarter was widespread and affected all assets although expenditure on vehicles, which had reached a record level in the second quarter, fell most sharply. Investment by the shipping industry also shows a large fall but because of the irregular incidence of large payments on ships fluctuations in this series are common.

Revised estimates for the third quarter taking account of late returns will be published in the *Board of Trade Journal* in January.

Industry's fixed capital expenditure at 1958 prices seasonally adjusted

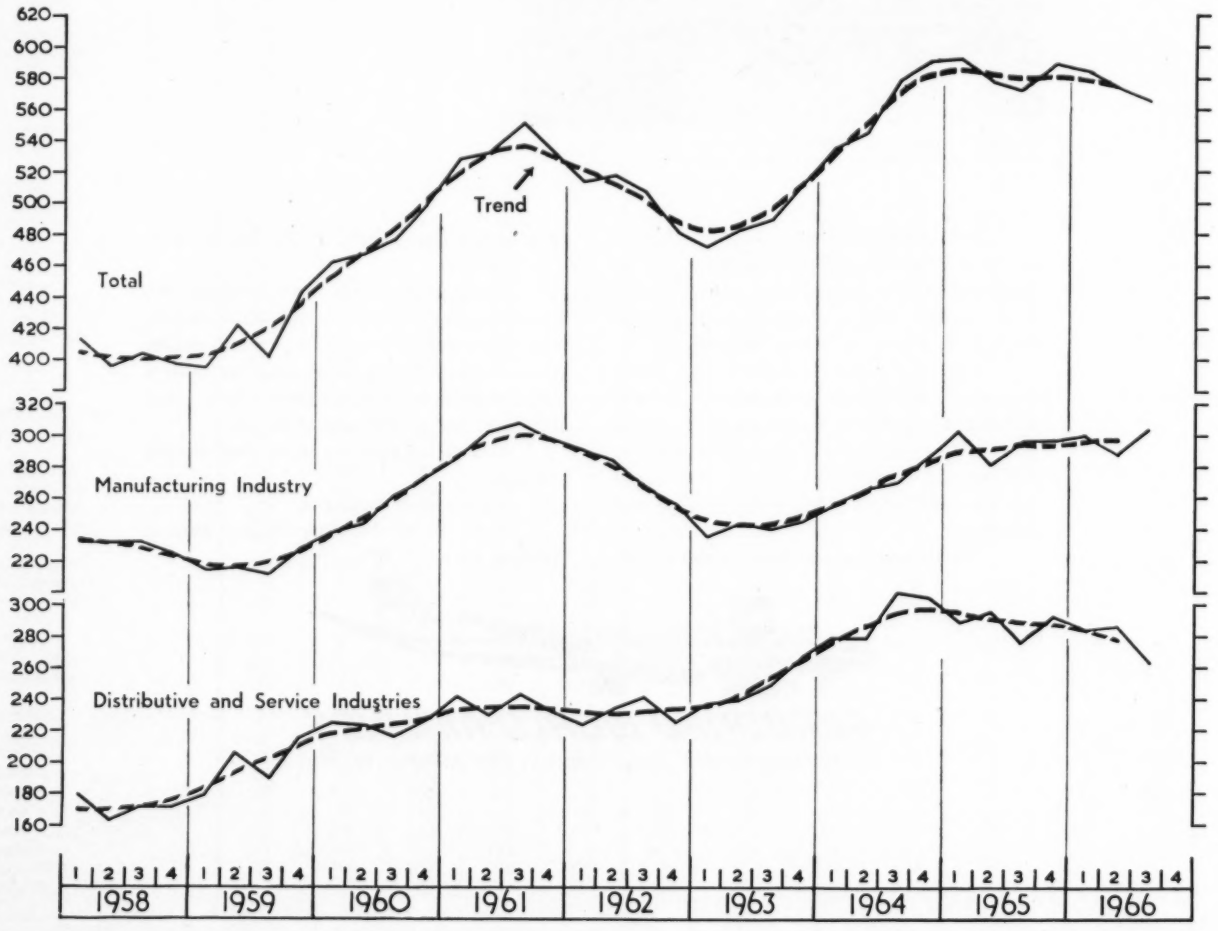

Table 1. Industry's fixed capital expenditure at 1958 prices seasonally adjusted [a]

£ million

Period	ANALYSIS BY INDUSTRIAL SECTORS		Total	ANALYSIS BY TYPE OF ASSET		
	Manufacturing Industry (b)	Distributive and Service Industries (c)		New Building Work	Vehicles	Plant and Machinery
1958	922	688	1,610	451	360	799
1959	871	792	1,663	460	403	800
1960	1,016	890	1,906	547	456	903
1961	1,195	948	2,143	648	435	1,060
1962	1,098	923	2,021	646	386	990
1963	964	992	1,956	595	427	935
1964	1,078	1,171	2,249	689	520	1,041
1965	1,176	1,154	2,330	739	497	1,097
1960 1st quarter	238	225	463	138	112	213
2nd quarter	244	223	467	132	117	218
3rd quarter	261	216	477	136	110	231
4th quarter	273	226	499	141	117	241
1961 1st quarter	286	242	528	154	118	256
2nd quarter	302	230	532	163	104	265
3rd quarter	308	243	551	163	114	274
4th quarter	299	233	532	168	99	265
1962 1st quarter	291	223	514	163	96	255
2nd quarter	284	234	518	164	101	253
3rd quarter	267	241	508	170	95	243
4th quarter	256	225	481	149	94	239
1963 1st quarter	235	237	472	143	100	228
2nd quarter	244	239	483	149	102	233
3rd quarter	240	249	489	148	107	235
4th quarter	245	267	512	155	118	239
1964 1st quarter	256	279	535	157	126	252
2nd quarter	266	279	545	166	123	256
3rd quarter	270	308	578	179	138	261
4th quarter	286	305	591	187	133	272
1965 1st quarter	303	289	592	191	121	281
2nd quarter	281	296	577	185	130	263
3rd quarter	296	276	572	183	117	272
4th quarter	296	293	589	180	129	281
1966 1st quarter	300	284	584	172	128	284
2nd quarter	287	286	573	168	135	270
3rd quarter	303	262	565	169	120	276

The total of manufacturing industry and of the distributive and service industries covers a wide sector of the economy, accounting – after exclusion of dwellings – for 53 per cent of total capital expenditure in 1964. The total comprises most industries and services outside agriculture, forestry and fishing, coal mining, public utilities, the public transport corporations and public administration. The excluded parts are, except for agriculture, very largely in the public sector of the economy and though some public expenditure is included, it is small; the figures are therefore very largely representative of the trend of expenditure of private industry and business.

For other footnotes, see end of article.

(*Continued on page* 1446)

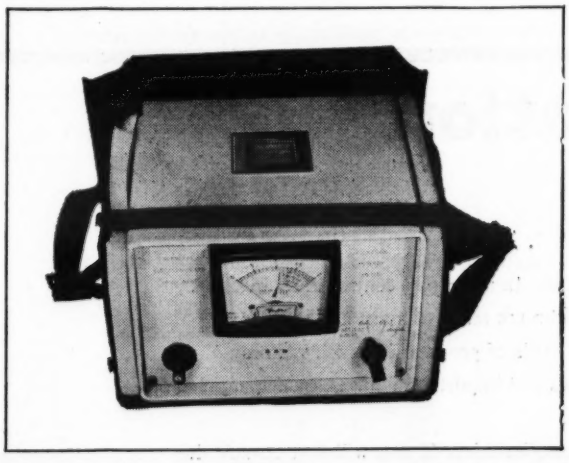

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Table 2. Fixed capital expenditure of manufacturing industry at 1958 prices seasonally adjusted (a), (b), (d)

£ million

Period	ANALYSIS BY INDUSTRY GROUP										ANALYSIS BY TYPE OF ASSET		
	Food, Drink and Tobacco	Mineral Oil Refining	Chemicals, Paint and Printing Ink	Metal Manufacture	Engineering Shipbuilding, and Metal Goods	Vehicles	Textiles, Leather and Clothing	Paper Printing and Publishing	Other Manufacturing Industries	Total All Manufacturing Industries			
	Standard Industrial Classification Orders												
	III	Part of IV	Part of IV	V	VI, VII and IX	VIII	X to XII	XV	XIII, XIV and XVI	III to XVI	New Building Work	Vehicles	Plant and Machinery
1958	112·6	39·7	157·3	143·5	204·8	69·8	63·6	65·2	65·1	921·6	247·0	52·4	622·2
1959	106·5	23·5	145·5	129·7	200·8	69·0	66·5	60·3	69·1	870·9	22·38	57·1	590·0
1960	128·5	15·3	134·5	186·1	228·9	78·3	85·2	67·8	91·6	1,016·2	263·5	75·3	677·4
1961	136·9	22·8	162·8	242·4	250·5	104·2	101·5	74·4	99·7	1,195·2	318·1	71·8	805·3
1962	134·8	16·3	161·6	208·2	220·0	93·8	87·1	74·9	101·3	1,098·0	297·9	61·8	738·3
1963	135·2	24·8	126·9	114·7	218·1	89·3	79·5	74·1	101·2	963·8	244·1	75·5	644·2
1964	153·3	25·7	156·3	100·4	244·5	78·7	116·8	80·9	121·5	1,078·1	284·2	87·5	706·4
1965	164·8	21·2	198·8	97·2	236·3	109·5	124·6	91·6	132·1	1,176·1	312·9	89·2	774·0
1960 1st quarter	30·2	4·2	33·4	39·2	55·8	15·5	20·8	17·4	22·3	238·8	63·1	17·2	158·5
2nd quarter	31·5	4·3	31·3	42·3	55·9	19·5	21·7	15·4	21·9	243·8	62·4	18·5	162·9
3rd quarter	33·4	3·4	34·5	51·3	57·9	21·5	20·1	16·7	22·0	260·8	69·3	18·8	172·7
4th quarter	33·4	3·4	35·3	53·3	59·3	21·8	22·6	18·3	25·4	272·8	68·7	20·8	183·3
1961 1st quarter	33·9	3·3	39·8	59·4	60·8	24·6	23·8	16·8	23·7	286·1	74·3	19·0	192·8
2nd quarter	34·8	6·1	39·8	62·1	64·0	25·7	25·2	17·7	26·8	302·2	80·8	19·0	202·4
3rd quarter	34·0	6·3	42·4	61·4	63·3	27·3	27·9	20·6	24·9	308·1	80·4	17·8	209·9
4th quarter	34·2	7·1	40·8	59·5	62·4	26·6	24·6	19·3	24·3	298·8	82·6	16·0	200·2
1962 1st quarter	33·7	3·9	43·4	56·8	59·3	25·1	25·1	18·9	24·7	290·9	80·8	16·5	193·6
2nd quarter	33·1	3·9	42·4	58·2	56·3	22·9	22·2	19·2	25·4	283·6	78·7	14·7	190·2
3rd quarter	33·1	4·4	37·9	47·6	54·8	24·6	19·9	18·8	25·9	267·0	74·1	15·2	177·7
4th quarter	34·9	4·1	37·9	45·6	49·6	21·2	19·9	18·0	25·3	256·5	64·3	15·4	176·8
1963 1st quarter	31·1	4·6	30·6	33·8	54·1	21·5	18·9	17·8	22·3	234·7	58·6	16·3	159·8
2nd quarter	34·1	5·9	32·5	31·0	55·4	22·8	18·9	19·0	24·6	244·2	61·9	18·7	163·6
3rd quarter	33·7	6·8	31·8	24·8	55·9	22·0	20·2	19·0	26·1	240·3	60·8	20·0	159·5
4th quarter	36·3	7·5	32·0	25·1	52·7	23·0	21·5	18·3	28·2	244·6	62·8	20·5	161·3
1964 1st quarter	37·6	9·1	34·5	24·5	58·1	19·4	24·8	19·5	28·3	255·8	66·5	21·7	167·6
2nd quarter	38·4	6·3	37·3	24·2	61·7	20·9	28·9	18·8	30·0	266·5	69·9	22·5	174·1
3rd quarter	39·7	5·1	39·1	25·9	62·0	16·7	29·5	21·3	30·4	269·7	70·0	21·8	177·9
4th quarter	37·6	5·2	45·4	25·8	62·7	21·7	33·6	21·3	32·8	286·1	77·8	21·5	186·8
1965 1st quarter	42·4	5·2	48·6	25·3	63·2	26·0	33·3	24·5	34·0	302·5	82·2	23·1	197·2
2nd quarter	39·2	4·9	46·8	24·0	57·6	25·8	29·3	24·3	29·2	281·1	77·0	21·4	182·7
3rd quarter	42·9	5·2	53·5	25·1	55·7	26·3	32·3	21·0	34·1	296·1	78·0	20·9	197·2
4th quarter	40·3	5·9	49·9	22·8	59·8	31·4	29·7	21·8	34·8	296·4	75·7	23·8	196·9
1966 1st quarter	39·5	6·8	55·2	24·9	57·2	28·9	30·4	19·5	37·3	299·7	69·7	25·3	204·7
2nd quarter	37·2	9·2	48·4	23·2	57·3	27·3	31·5	20·3	32·5	286·9	67·3	27·5	192·1
3rd quarter										302·9	73·4	26·6	202·9

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Table 3. Fixed capital expenditure in the distributive and service industries at 1958 prices seasonally adjusted (a), (c), (d)

£ million

Period	Shipping Industry	OTHER DISTRIBUTIVE AND SERVICE INDUSTRIES				New Building Work	Vehicles (excluding ships of the Shipping Industry)	Plant and Machinery
		Wholesale Distribution	Retail Distribution	Other Industries	Total			
		Standard Industrial Classification Headings						
	S.I.C. 704	810, 831, 832	820	XVII, Part of XIX, XXI, Part of XXII and XXIII	XVII, Part of XIX, XX Part of XXI, Part of XXII and XXIII			
1958	147	73	130	338	541	203	161	177
1959	161	92	163	376	631	235	186	210
1960	158	100	175	457	732	284	222	226
1961	126	105	195	522	822	330	237	255
1962	104	116	187	515	820	347	221	252
1963	85	126	204	577	907	351	266	291
1964	124	145	232	670	1,047	405	308	335
1965	93	153	227	681	1,061	426	315	323
1960 1st quarter	40	22	43	120	185	75	55	55
2nd quarter	43	25	43	112	180	70	55	55
3rd quarter	38	26	44	108	178	67	53	58
4th quarter	37	27	45	117	189	72	59	58
1961 1st quarter	39	28	44	131	203	80	60	63
2nd quarter	27	27	47	129	203	82	58	63
3rd quarter	31	26	52	134	212	83	65	64
4th quarter	29	24	52	128	204	85	54	65
1962 1st quarter	26	25	52	120	197	83	53	61
2nd quarter	33	27	48	126	201	85	53	63
3rd quarter	22	33	46	140	219	96	58	65
4th quarter	23	31	41	129	202	83	57	63
1963 1st quarter	23	29	52	133	214	85	61	68
2nd quarter	18	32	47	142	221	87	65	69
3rd quarter	22	31	51	145	227	87	65	76
4th quarter	22	34	54	157	245	92	75	78
1964 1st quarter	28	35	57	159	251	91	76	85
2nd quarter	27	34	60	158	252	96	74	82
3rd quarter	37	36	58	177	271	109	79	83
4th quarter	32	40	57	176	273	109	79	85
1965 1st quarter	15	41	60	173	274	109	83	84
2nd quarter	30	38	57	171	266	108	79	80
3rd quarter	22	38	56	160	254	105	74	75
4th quarter	26	36	54	177	267	104	79	84
1966 1st quarter	22	40	54	168	262	102	81	79
2nd quarter	22	43	49	172	264	101	85	78
3rd quarter	16				246	96	77	73

Table 4. Industry's fixed capital expenditure at current prices (a)

£ million

Period	Manufacturing Industry	Distributive and service Industries	Total
1958	922	688	1,610
1959	867	782	1,649
1960	1,021	880	1,901
1961	1,239	953	2,192
1962	1,168	951	2,119
1963	1,044	1,024	2,068
1964	1,200	1,221	2,421
1965	1,367	1,243	2,610
1960 1st quarter	221	216	437
2nd quarter	236	216	452
3rd quarter	271	206	477
4th quarter	293	242	535
1961 1st quarter	273	237	510
2nd quarter	304	227	531
3rd quarter	331	235	566
4th quarter	331	254	585
1962 1st quarter	286	224	510
2nd quarter	294	238	532
3rd quarter	290	241	531
4th quarter	298	248	546
1963 1st quarter	237	241	478
2nd quarter	260	242	502
3rd quarter	261	250	511
4th quarter	286	291	577
1964 1st quarter	264	282	546
2nd quarter	292	287	579
3rd quarter	300	308	608
4th quarter	344	344	688
1965 1st quarter	327	303	630
2nd quarter	321	311	632
3rd quarter	344	286	630
4th quarter	375	343	718
1966 1st quarter	339	306	645
2nd quarter	339	309	648
3rd quarter	366	279	645

Notes relating to Tables 1, 2, 3 and 4

(a) Expenditure on Vehicles (including ships) and plant and machinery less receipts from sales of these assets, and on new building work.

(b) Standard Industrial Classification Orders III to XVI.

(c) Standard Industrial Classification Order XVII (Construction): XIX (Transport and Communication) excluding 701 – Railways, 705 – Port and Inland Water Transport, 706 – Air Transport and 707 – Postal Services and Telecommunications; XX (Distributive Trades); XXI (Insurance, Banking and Finance) excluding savings departments of the Post Office and Trustee Savings Banks; XXII (Professional and Scientific Services) excluding 872 – Educational Services and 874 – Medical and Dental Services; and XXIII (Miscellaneous Services).

(d) Care should be taken in using the industry figures in tables 2 and 3 because of the margins of error involved in the quarterly seasonal adjustments.

(e) Small discrepancies may appear between the totals and the sum of individual headings because of rounding.

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Industry's stocks in the third quarter of 1966

PROVISIONAL ESTIMATES

PROVISIONAL ESTIMATES for the third quarter of 1966 show changes in stockholding in contrast with the changes in the second quarter; following virtually no change in the second quarter, there was an increase of £104 million, at 1958 prices, seasonally adjusted, in the stocks of manufacturers and distributors. Almost the whole of this change is accounted for by manufacturing industry, with wholesalers' and retailers' stock changes balancing each other.

The engineering industries hold about half of manufacturing industry's stocks, and accounted in the third quarter for about half of the increase in stocks. The other main increases were in the metal and textile industries, where the proportionate increases were sharper. There was little change in work in progress, but stocks of materials and fuel and of finished goods increased.

The third quarter's increase in stocks of materials and fuel to some extent reflects a straightforward reaction to the run-down in the second quarter attributable to the seamen's strike. For the metal manufacturing industries, however, the run-down in the second quarter and the reaction in the third quarter may be exaggerated by uncertainties in the allowances that have been made in the re-valuation of stocks of copper at 1958 prices. (The problems of estimating changes in the volume of manufacturers' stocks are discussed in an article in 'Economic Trends', August 1960.) The increase in copper prices in the early part of the year and the recent decrease may not have affected all users to the full extent of the movements in the price indicator used in allowing for stock appreciation in this series of figures. It is not possible to quantify these effects in any precise way, but the overall effect on the stock changes this year are not thought to be large.

The increase in wholesalers' stocks in the third quarter appears to have occurred almost entirely in businesses supplying consumer goods, with little movement for dealers in fuel, industrial materials and machinery. After a larger than usual increase in the second quarter, retailers' stocks fell in the third quarter, the first fall in this quarterly series for three years.

Revised estimates, taking account of late returns, will be published in January.

Changes in industry's stocks at 1958 prices seasonally adjusted

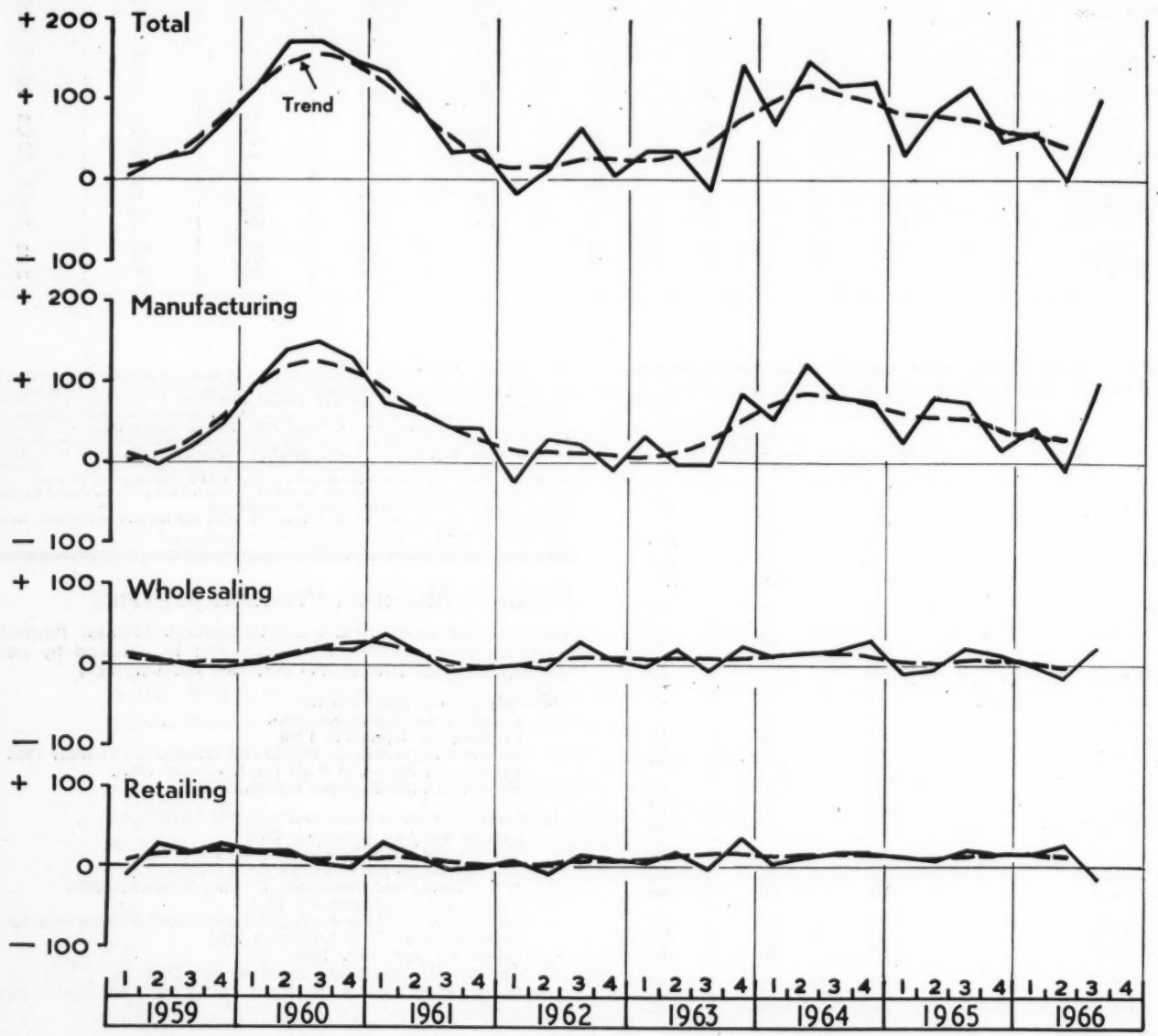
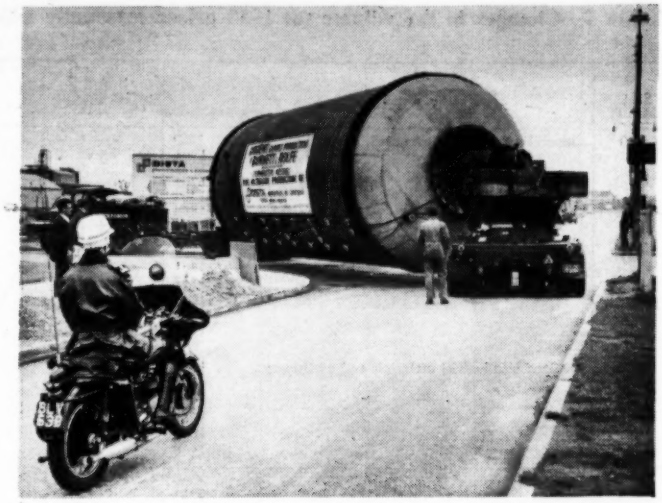


Table 1—Changes in the volume of industry's stocks at 1958 prices seasonally adjusted [a]

£ million

Period	(b) Manufacturing	(c) Wholesaling	(d) Retailing	(e) Total
Level of stocks at December 31, 1965	6,361	1,036	1,190	8,587
1960	+514	+48	+37	+599
1961	+224	+36	+29	+289
1962	+ 22	+22	+14	+ 58
1963	+113	+29	+55	+197
1964	+335	+72	+47	+454
1965	+201	+19	+57	+277
1960 1st quarter	+ 95	N/C	+18	+113
2nd quarter	+141	+11	+18	+170
3rd quarter	+148	+19	+ 2	+169
4th quarter	+130	+18	— 1	+147
1961 1st quarter	+ 72	+35	+25	+132
2nd quarter	+ 67	+17	+10	+ 94
3rd quarter	+ 45	— 9	— 4	+ 32
4th quarter	+ 41	— 7	— 2	+ 32
1962 1st quarter	— 24	N/C	+ 5	— 19
2nd quarter	+ 29	— 7	—10	+ 12
3rd quarter	+ 25	+26	+11	+ 62
4th quarter	— 9	+ 3	+ 8	+ 2
1963 1st quarter	+ 31	— 1	+ 3	+ 33
2nd quarter	— 3	+19	+18	+ 34
3rd quarter	— 1	— 9	— 1	— 11
4th quarter	+ 85	+20	+35	+140
1964 1st quarter	+ 54	+10	+ 3	+ 67
2nd quarter	+123	+13	+12	+148
3rd quarter	+ 82	+19	+17	+118
4th quarter	+ 76	+30	+15	+121
1965 1st quarter	+ 29	—10	+12	+ 31
2nd quarter	+ 80	— 5	+ 7	+ 82
3rd quarter	+ 75	+21	+20	+116
4th quarter	+ 18	+13	+18	+ 49
1966 1st quarter	+ 42	N/C	+17	+ 59
2nd quarter	— 10	—15	+28	+ 3
3rd quarter	+100	+20	—16	+104

SIXTY FOREIGN MARKETS



A 50,000 gallon stainless steel fermenter for antibiotic production arrives at Dista Products Limited, Speke – one of several included in a £1 million expansion programme which the Liverpool pharmaceutical company claim will put them among the world's leading antibiotic manufacturers. Dista's say that in the last three years the value of their exports rose by 30 per cent and over 40 per cent of total output goes overseas. This year their prescription pharmaceuticals were sold in some 60 foreign markets.

Table 2—Changes in the volume (at 1958 prices seasonally adjusted) of stocks held by manufacturing industry [a] [b] [f]

£ million

Period	ANALYSIS BY INDUSTRY GROUP							ANALYSIS BY TYPE OF ASSET		
	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering, shipbuilding and vehicles	Textiles leather and clothing	Other manufacturing industries	Total all manufacturing industries	Materials and fuel	Work in progress	Finished goods
	Standard Industrial Classification Orders									
	III	IV	V	VI-IX	X-XII	XIII-XVI	III-XVI			
Level of stocks at December 31, 1965	846	547	503	3,156	662	647	6,361	2,290	2,364	1,707
1960	+43	+42	+79	+263	+29	+58	+514	+219	+135	+160
1961	+ 9	+16	+13	+148	+ 9	+29	+224	+ 44	+ 93	+ 87
1962	+22	+ 2	—19	+ 41	—22	— 2	+ 22	— 60	+ 39	+ 43
1963	+56	—11	+ 1	+ 57	N/C	+10	+113	+ 3	+ 93	+ 17
1964	+ 6	+30	+30	+199	+ 48	+22	+335	+106	+148	+ 81
1965	—10	+12	+15	+153	— 8	+39	+201	+ 38	+ 71	+ 92
1960 1st quarter	+ 2	— 2	+15	+ 62	+10	+ 8	+ 95	+ 45	+ 24	+ 26
2nd quarter	+12	+19	+17	+ 67	+10	+16	+141	+ 62	+ 40	+ 39
3rd quarter	+ 8	+16	+29	+ 58	+22	+15	+148	+ 70	+ 25	+ 53
4th quarter	+20	+10	+18	+ 76	—13	+19	+130	+ 40	+ 47	+ 43
1961 1st quarter	+ 7	+ 9	+12	+ 30	+ 1	+14	+ 72	+ 36	+ 37	N/C
2nd quarter	— 5	+ 8	+ 3	+ 33	+ 9	+18	+ 67	+ 15	+ 23	+ 30
3rd quarter	+10	+ 2	— 3	+ 34	— 2	+ 4	+ 45	+ 13	+ 19	+ 13
4th quarter	— 3	— 3	+ 1	+ 50	+ 1	— 7	+ 41	— 20	+ 15	+ 45
1962 1st quarter	+ 9	— 7	—14	+ 4	— 5	—11	— 24	— 21	— 8	+ 5
2nd quarter	+ 9	— 1	— 3	+ 30	— 4	N/C	+ 29	— 2	+ 25	+ 7
3rd quarter	+ 9	+ 5	— 6	+ 21	— 7	+ 3	+ 25	— 13	+ 17	+ 20
4th quarter	— 4	+ 5	+ 4	— 14	— 5	+ 6	— 9	— 24	+ 4	+ 11
1963 1st quarter	+ 4	+ 5	+ 1	+ 17	—10	+14	+ 31	— 15	+ 19	+ 26
2nd quarter	+23	— 9	— 2	— 10	— 1	— 4	— 3	— 4	+ 11	— 10
3rd quarter	— 2	— 8	— 3	+ 5	+ 7	N/C	— 1	— 1	+ 18	— 17
4th quarter	+31	N/C	+ 5	+ 45	+ 4	+ 1	+ 85	+ 23	+ 44	+ 18
1964 1st quarter	+ 3	+ 6	+ 9	+ 32	+ 5	— 1	+ 54	+ 32	+ 27	— 4
2nd quarter	— 4	+ 9	+15	+ 69	+23	+10	+123	+ 29	+ 50	+ 44
3rd quarter	+ 3	+ 6	+ 3	+ 58	+ 6	+ 6	+ 82	+ 15	+ 37	+ 30
4th quarter	+ 5	+ 9	+ 2	+ 40	+13	+ 7	+ 76	+ 31	+ 33	+ 11
1965 1st quarter	—11	—17	+ 6	+ 34	+ 7	+10	+ 29	— 5	+ 45	— 11
2nd quarter	— 6	+31	— 5	+ 54	— 8	+14	+ 80	+ 23	— 5	+ 61
3rd quarter	+17	+ 2	+ 7	+ 40	— 4	+13	+ 75	+ 22	+ 25	+ 28
4th quarter	—10	— 4	+ 7	+ 26	— 4	+ 3	+ 18	— 1	+ 5	+ 14
1966 1st quarter	+13	+11	— 5	+ 13	+ 3	+ 7	+ 42	+ 8	+ 23	+ 11
2nd quarter	— 7	+ 7	—22	+ 3	+ 1	+ 9	— 10	— 43	N/C	+ 33
3rd quarter							+100	+ 40	+ 4	+ 57

INDUSTRY'S STOCKS, *continued*

Table 3—Changes in the volume (at 1958 prices seasonally adjusted) of stocks held by wholesalers [a] [f]

£ million

S.I.C. M.L.H.			1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	Year	Level of stocks at December 31, 1965
810	General wholesale distributors	1960	— 1	+10	+15	+ 2	+26	
		1961	+28	+10	— 2	—10	+26	
		1962	— 6	—11	+16	+ 5	+ 4	
		1963	— 2	+12	—11	+14	+13	
		1964	+ 1	+ 7	+10	+27	+45	
		1965	— 9	— 1	+17	+ 5	+12	674
		1966	+ 5	— 9				
831	Dealers in coal, builders' materials, etc.	1960	N/C	+ 1	N/C	+ 3	+ 4	
		1961	+ 1	+ 1	— 1	— 1	N/C	
		1962	+ 1	N/C	+ 2	+ 1	+ 4	
		1963	+ 3	+ 2	— 3	+ 3	+ 5	
		1964	+ 3	N/C	+ 5	— 2	+ 6	
		1965	— 4	— 2	+ 1	+ 3	— 2	94
		1966	— 1	N/C				
843	Dealers in industrial materials and machinery	1960	+ 1	N/C	+ 4	+13	+18	
		1961	+ 6	+ 6	— 6	+ 4	+10	
		1962	+ 5	+ 4	+ 8	— 3	+14	
		1963	— 2	+ 5	+ 5	+ 3	+11	
		1964	+ 6	+ 6	+ 4	+ 5	+21	
		1965	+ 3	— 2	+ 3	+ 5	+ 9	268
		1966	— 4	— 6				
	Total wholesalers	1960	N/C	+11	+19	+18	+48	
		1961	+35	+17	— 9	— 7	+36	
		1962	N/C	— 7	+26	+ 3	+22	
		1963	— 1	+19	— 9	+20	+29	
		1964	+10	+13	+19	+30	+72	
		1965	—10	— 5	+21	+13	+19	1,036
		1966	N/C	—15	+20			

Table 4—Changes in the value (at book values) of stocks held by manufacturers and distributors [a]

£ million

		1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	Year	Level of stocks at December 31, 1965
Manufacturing (b)	1960	+125	+178	+127	+161	+591	
	1961	+110	+102	+ 46	+ 54	+312	
	1962	+ 9	+ 28	+ 12	+ 29	+ 78	
	1963	+ 69	+ 4	+ 16	+161	+250	
	1964	+125	+181	+108	+148	+562	
	1965	+126	+147	+102	+ 98	+473	7,313
	1966	+167	+141	+ 53			
Wholesaling (c)	1960	+ 7	+ 18	+ 52	— 22	+ 55	
	1961	+ 44	+ 20	+ 15	— 36	+ 43	
	1962	+ 6	+ 5	+ 40	— 19	+ 32	
	1963	— 6	+ 23	+ 23	+ 8	+ 48	
	1964	+ 14	+ 30	+ 62	+ 18	+124	
	1965	— 1	+ 9	+ 54	— 14	+ 48	1,169
	1966	+ 8	+ 1	+ 43			
Retailing (d)	1960	+ 68	+ 15	— 19	— 20	+ 44	
	1961	+ 69	+ 36	— 10	— 34	+ 61	
	1962	+ 60	— 1	— 1	— 13	+ 45	
	1963	+ 56	— 6	— 13	+ 26	+ 63	
	1964	+ 55	+ 13	+ 7	+ 15	+ 90	
	1965	+ 73	— 1	+ 6	+ 4	+ 82	1,334
	1966	+ 81	+ 25	— 23			
Total (e)	1960	+200	+211	+160	+119	+690	
	1961	+223	+158	+ 51	— 16	+416	
	1962	+ 75	+ 32	+ 51	— 3	+155	
	1963	+119	+ 21	+ 26	+195	+361	
	1964	+194	+224	+177	+181	+776	
	1965	+198	+155	+162	+ 88	+603	9,816
	1966	+256	+167	+ 73			

Notes relating to Tables 1-4

(a) The estimates are shown to the nearest £ million, but should not be regarded as accurate to this degree.
(b) Standard Industrial Classification Orders III-XVI.
(c) S.I.C. Minimum List Headings 810, 831, 832.
(d) S.I.C. Minimum List Heading 820.
(e) S.I.C. Orders III-XVI and XX.
(f) Care should be taken in using the industry figures in Tables 2 and 3 because of the margins of error involved in the quarterly seasonal adjustments.

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Table 5

Period (quarters)		Index numbers 4th quarter 1957 = 100 seasonally adjusted (1)		
		Stock levels (at 1958 prices)	Production (with 1958 net output weight) (2)	Ratio of stocks to production (3)
1956	1	95	99	95·6
	2	96	99	97·1
	3	97	98	98·4
	4	97	98	98·6
1957	1	99	100	98·9
	2	100	101	99·0
	3	100	102	98·1
	4	100	100	100·0
1958	1	101	101	100·1
	2	101	99	102·4
	3	101	99	102·6
	4	101	99	101·4
1959	1	101	100	100·5
	2	101	104	97·0
	3	101	106	95·7
	4	102	111	92·3
1960	1	104	113	92·0
	2	107	114	94·4
	3	110	114	96·7
	4	113	114	98·7
1961	1	114	114	100·0
	2	116	115	101·0
	3	117	114	102·1
	4	118	113	104·2
1962	1	117	113	103·5
	2	118	115	102·3
	3	118	116	101·9
	4	118	114	103·4
1963	1	119	114	104·4
	2	119	117	101·0
	3	119	121	97·6
	4	120	124	97·1
1964	1	121	126	96·0
	2	124	128	96·7
	3	126	129	97·2
	4	127	131	97·3
1965	1	128	133	96·5
	2	129	132	98·0
	3	131	133	98·6
	4	131	134	98·1
1966	1	132	136	97·3
	2	132	134	98·5
	3	134	135	99·3
	4			

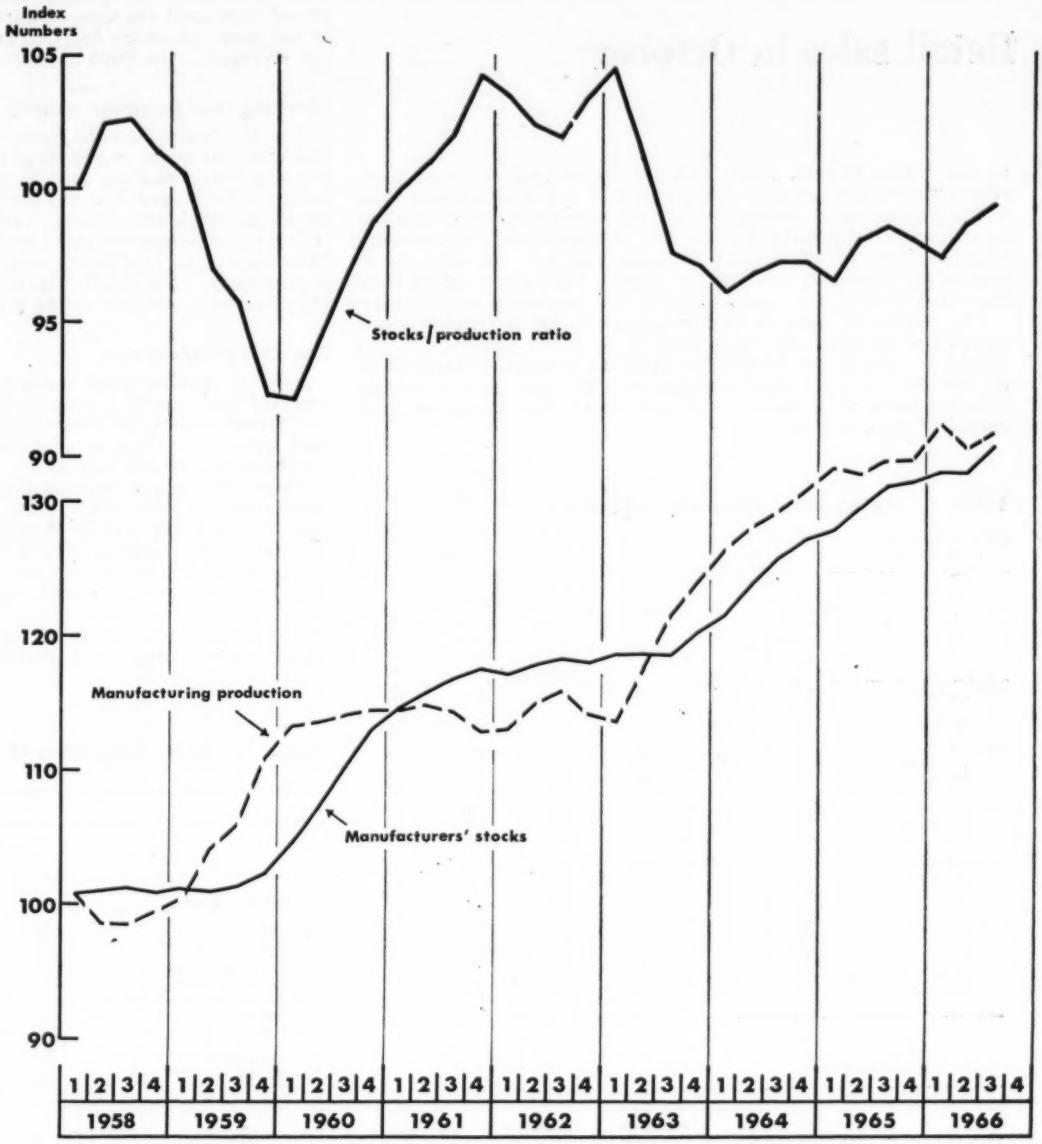
Notes

(1) The index numbers of the level of stocks relate to the end of each quarter; the index of production refers to production during the quarter.

(2) The index of production with 4th quarter 1957 as the base has been converted arithmetically from the official 1958 based index linked to estimates for 1957 derived from the previous index based on 1954.

(3) The index numbers of the stocks production ratios are calculated from unrounded estimates of the data in the previous two columns.

The relationship of manufacturers' stocks to manufacturing production



Economic trends—November 1966

THE IMPLICATIONS of revised population projections for the various revised standard regions of the United Kingdom are discussed in an article by the General Register Office in *Economic Trends*, published on November 30 (HMSO price 7s.).

The quarterly table on the reserves and net liabilities in sterling and other currencies, giving the position at end-September 1966, is also published.

Gold and convertible currency reserves in November

THE TREASURY has announced that after further repayment of drawings on Central Bank facilities the gold and convertible currency reserves rose by £23 million during November, to stand at £1,172 million at the end of the month.

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Retail sales in October

IN THE THREE months ended October the volume of retail sales, after allowing for seasonal influences, was 1 per cent lower than in the previous three month period, thus confirming the downward movement in the underlying trend. For October itself, the seasonally adjusted index of the volume of sales was 108, the same as in September, compared with 109 in August, and figures which have fluctuated around 109 and 110 since the beginning of the year.

The volume of sales in food shops continued in October to be maintained at much the same level as in recent months, but the volume of sales in non-food shops showed a continued, if moderate, decline; for the three months ended October, sales on a seasonally adjusted basis, were about 2 per cent lower than in the previous period of three months.

Table 1. Retail sales seasonally adjusted (a)

Index numbers of value of sales per week.
(i) At current prices. 1961 = 100

	All kinds of business	Food shops	Non-food shops			
			Total	Clothing and footwear shops	Durable goods shops	Other non-food shops (b)
1965 3rd quarter	121	119	123	118	121	126
4th quarter	123	122	124	118	122	127
1966 1st quarter	124	122	127	120	122	131
2nd quarter	126	124	126	119	123	131
3rd quarter	125	125	126	120	120	131
1965 October	121	121	122	113	124	127
November	124	122	126	124	122	129
December	123	123	123	118	121	126
1966 January	124	122	126	121	126	129
February	124	122	125	118	121	130
March	125	122	128	122	121	134
April	125	124	126	117	124	131
May	127	125	127	119	123	133
June	125	123	126	120	121	130
July	126	124	128	121	126	132
August	126	125	128	123	118	134
September	124	125	123	117	116	128
October	125	125	124	116	119	132

(ii) At average 1961 prices.

	All kinds of business	Food shops	Non-food shops
1965 3rd quarter	108	104	111
4th quarter	109	105	112
1966 1st quarter	110	105	114
2nd quarter	110	106	113
3rd quarter	109	106	112
1965 October	108	104	110
November	110	105	114
December	109	106	111
1966 January	110	105	114
February	109	105	112
March	110	106	115
April	110	107	113
May	111	107	114
June	109	105	113
July	110	106	113
August	109	106	113
September	108	106	110
October	108	106	109

(a) All the series in this table are seasonally adjusted independently of each other. As was mentioned in the article in the *Board of Trade Journal* of July 6, 1962, this occasionally results in inconsistencies between totals and components. The components are liable to greater random irregularities than the totals and have a greater margin of uncertainty in their seasonal adjustment. In a similar way differences between the seasonally adjusted series of value and volume for the same broad group may be due to inconsistencies in the method of seasonal adjustment and should not be taken as wholly attributable to price changes.
(b) Including department stores and mail order businesses.

The seasonally adjusted index of the value of retail sales in the three months ending October was nearly 1 per cent lower than in the previous three months; the seasonally adjusted index for October itself being rounded up to 125, but no significance can be attached to these small month by month variations. The seasonally adjusted index of the sales of food shops during this three-month period continued the slow upward movement recorded for earlier in the year: the index for October being 125, much the same as the average for the third quarter.

Clothing and footwear shops

The seasonally adjusted index of the value of sales of clothing and footwear shops in the three months August to October was 1 per cent lower than the previous three months. This series is particularly volatile, and it is too early to determine whether there is a significant weakness in sales. The October index of 116 compares with 117 in September and 120 for the third quarter as a whole. Sales were 3 per cent higher than in October 1965, which was itself a particularly poor month; the prices of clothing and footwear also increased by 3 per cent during the year.

Durable goods shops

Sales of durable goods shops were by value and on a seasonally adjusted basis about 5 per cent lower in the three months August to October than in the previous period of three months; this reduction reflects the effect on credit sales of the tightening of the hire-purchase controls on July 20.

Compared with a year ago sales in October were 4 per cent lower than October 1965; there was a similar fall in September and one of 1 per cent in August compared with a small rise on average in the earlier months of the year.

Multiple furniture shops showed a decrease of 13 per cent compared with October last year, which was again a decrease greater than that experienced by other types of shop. On the other hand, rental specialists moved in the opposite direction to the rest of the durable goods shops and showed an increase of 5 per cent on

(*Continued on page* 1454)

Table 2. Analysis by form of organization

October–Index numbers of values of sales per week, and percentage changes on a year earlier (a) 1961 = 100

	Total all retailers		Independent retailers		Multiple retailers		Co-operative societies	
		%		%		%		%
ALL KINDS OF BUSINESS	126	+3	118	+2	142	+5	104	—2
FOOD SHOPS (*h*)	123	+4	117	+3	151	+8	102	—1
Grocers	125	+4(*f*)	117	+3	161	+10	100	—1(*f*)
Butchers	116	+3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greengrocers, fruiterers	97	+6	98	+7	97	+6	78	+2
Fishmongers, poulterers	121	—2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bread and flour confectioners	134	+2(*g*)	130	+5	140	—2	..	..
Off-licences	135	+7	125	+8	144	+6	..	..
Dairymen	134	+2	..	..	..	..	120	Nil
NON-FOOD SHOPS	129	+2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clothing and footwear shops	121	+3	114	+1	130	+6	106	Nil
Footwear shops	123	+8	129	+10	122	+8	107	+6
Men's and boys' wear shops	112	+2	103	+1	123	+3	87	—2
Women's, girls' and infants' wear, drapery and general clothing shops	123	+2	115	Nil	136	+6	111	—2
Large (*c*)	—		126	+1	—		—	
Medium (*c*)	—		122	+1	—		—	
Small (*c*)	—		110	—1	—		—	
Durable goods shops	127	—4	116	—3	152	—4	114	—6
Furniture shops	121	—6	119	—3	128	—13	—	
Large (*c*)	—		114	—2	—		—	
Medium and small (*c*)	—		120	—4	—		—	
Other durable goods shops	135	—2	112	—2	161	—1	—	
Radio and electrical goods, etc., shops (*e*)	123	—2	112	—2	144	—1	—	
of which								
Rental specialists	..		..		173	+5	—	
Electricity showrooms	137	—2	—		137	—2	—	
Gas showrooms	228	—1	—		228	—1	—	
Miscellaneous non-food shops (*b*)	126	+4	..		..		..	
Confectioners, tobacconists, newsagents	128	+4	125	+3	150	+6	—	
Booksellers, stationers	..		148	+5	..		—	
Chemists, photographic goods dealers (*d*)	120	+3	113	+2	132	+6	104	—4
Jewellers	120	+2	119	+1	122	+5	—	
Leather goods, sports goods, toys and fancy goods shops	115	+5	..		..		—	
Ironmongers and hardware shops	121	+5	121	+5	115	+3	—	
Other miscellaneous non-food shops	—		119	+1	—		—	
Department stores	123	Nil	—		—		—	
Mail order businesses	221	+8	—		—		—	

Table 3 – Index numbers of sales per week, and percentage changes on a year earlier (a)

(i) Analysis by broad groups: value and volume

1961 = 100

(Sales in 1961 £ million)	All kinds of business (£9,140)				Food shops (*h*) (£4,154)				Non-food shops											
									Total (£4,986)				Clothing and footwear shops (£1,384)		Durable goods shops (£956)		Miscellaneous non-food shops (*b*) (£1,962)		Department stores (£457)		Mail order businesses (£227)	
	Value		Volume*		Value		Volume*		Value		Volume*											
1963 Year	108	+4	103	+3	107	+3	102	+1	108	+5	104	+4	106	+5	109	+5	107	+4	108	+5	122	+13
1964 Year	113	+5	106	+2	112	+5	103	+1	114	+6	108	+4	110	+4	116	+7	114	+6	113	+5	142	+17
1965 Year	120	+6	108	+2	119	+6	104	+1	122	+6	111	+3	117	+6	121	+4	122	+7	118	+4	165	+16
1966 Year to date†	120	+4	105	+2	122	+5	104	+2	119	+4	106	+2	111	+3	117	Nil	121	+6	111	+3	171	+12
1965 4th quarter	139	+6	124	+2	127	+6	110	+2	148	+5	134	+2	146	+4	140	+3	145	+6	151	+3	219	+13
1966 1st quarter	115	+5	102	+2	120	+5	104	+2	111	+5	100	+3	99	+4	116	+1	113	+7	105	+5	162	+16
2nd quarter	122	+5	106	+2	123	+6	105	+2	121	+4	108	+2	118	+3	114	+2	122	+6	111	+3	176	+14
3rd quarter	122	+3	106	+1	122	+4	103	+2	121	+3	108	Nil	114	+1	117	—1	126	+5	114	+1	160	+ 8
1966 July	125	+5	109	+2	123	+5	104	+2	127	+4	113	+2	121	+3	126	+4	128	+6	134	+2	148	+ 6
August	121	+4	104	+1	123	+5	105	+2	118	+4	104	+1	110	+3	112	—1	128	+5	99	+4	148	+14
September	120	+2	104	Nil	120	+4	102	+1	120	Nil	107	—1	111	—2	114	—4	123	+4	111	—2	179	+ 6
October	126	+3	109	Nil	123	+4	105	+1	129	+2	113	—1	121	+3	127	—4	126	+4	123	Nil	221	+ 8

(ii) Analysis by kinds of business: value only

(Sales in 1961 £ million)	Food shops												Clothing and footwear shops					
	Grocers (*f*) (£2,397)		Butchers (£637)		Greengrocers, fruiterers (£323)		Fishmongers, poulterers (£81)		Bread and flour confectioners (*g*) (£196)		Off-licences (£139)		Dairymen (£367)		Footwear shops (£229)		Men's and boys' wear shops (£281)		Women's wear shops (£874)	
1963 Year	107	+3	103	+2	100	—2	108	+5	113	+6	114	+ 6	110	+5	106	+4	107	+4	106	+5
1964 Year	112	+4	109	+6	103	+3	115	+7	119	+6	123	+ 8	118	+7	109	+3	111	+4	111	+4
1965 Year	119	+6	113	+4	107	+4	120	+4	126	+6	135	+10	127	+7	114	+5	117	+5	118	+6
1966 Year to date†	123	+6	114	+3	114	+6	120	+1	130	+4	124	+10	132	+5	110	+3	113	+3	111	+2
1965 4th quarter	127	+7	121	+1	99	+3	125	+2	132	+6	207	+11	133	+8	137	+3	142	+4	149	+4
1966 1st quarter	121	+6	117	+2	104	+5	118	+1	127	+5	119	+9	131	+7	92	+5	105	+5	99	+4
2nd quarter	124	+6	112	+3	127	+7	123	+2	131	+4	122	+11	132	+6	123	+2	119	+4	116	+2
3rd quarter	123	+5	112	+3	115	+5	117	Nil	131	+3	127	+10	131	+3	113	Nil	114	+2	114	+1
1966 July	122	+6	112	+3	125	+6	118	Nil	132	+3	133	+15	133	+6	117	+1	124	+3	120	+4
August	125	+5	111	+4	122	+5	120	+1	133	+4	122	+6	130	+3	106	+3	115	+4	109	+3
September	121	+4	113	+2	101	+5	114	Nil	130	+3	126	+ 8	130	+1	114	—2	106	—1	112	—2
October	125	+4	116	+3	97	+6	121	—2	134	+2	135	+ 7	134	+2	123	+8	112	+2	123	+2

(Sales in 1961 £ million)	Durable goods shops								Miscellaneous non-food shops											
	Furniture shops (£399)		Other durable goods shops: Total (£476)		Radio and electrical goods, etc., shops (*e*) (£372)		Electricity showrooms (£55)		Gas showrooms (£49)		Confectioners, tobacconists, newsagents (£794)		Booksellers, stationers‡ (£60)		Chemists, photographic goods dealers (*d*) (£259)		Jewellers (£80)		Leather goods, sports goods, toys and fancy goods shops (£83)		Ironmongers and hardware shops (£235)		Other miscellaneous non-food shops (*i*) (£66)	
1963 Year	103	+2	114	+9	110	+7	118	+ 9	137	+19	107	+4	111	+ 6	107	+4	105	+ 5	103	+ 2	107	+4		
1964 Year	111	+8	121	+6	114	+3	128	+ 8	165	+21	113	+5	121	+ 9	114	+6	118	+12	112	+ 8	109	+2	113	
1965 Year	117	+5	125	+3	116	+2	124	— 3	195	+18	122	+8	133	+10	120	+5	126	+ 7	123	+ 9	114	+4	118	+5
1966 Year to date†	113	Nil	121	+1	113	+3	115	— 6	184	— 4	126	+7	131	+ 9	120	+6	113	+ 5	111	+ 7	116	+5	119	+2
1965 4th quarter	135	+4	144	+2	136	+3	137	— 9	212	+ 6	136	+8	180	+11	143	+5	184	+ 6	179	+10	127	+4	126	+2
1966 1st quarter	109	+2	122	Nil	117	+4	109	—14	177	— 7	122	+9	135	+11	109	+7	102	+ 5	91	+ 9	111	+6	116	Nil
2nd quarter	114	+1	115	+3	108	+4	113	— 4	173	— 1	125	+7	121	+ 9	121	+6	109	+ 6	109	+ 6	117	+4	127	+3
3rd quarter	114	—1	121	Nil	112	+2	117	Nil	190	— 6	131	+6	132	+ 9	129	+6	125	+ 4	133	+ 6	117	+5	113	+5
1966 July	127	+2	126	+5	117	+5	126	+ 9	190	+ 4	132	+7	127	+ 7	135	+8	128	+ 5	125	+ 5	117	+4	114	+3
August	108	—1	117	—1	109	Nil	108	— 3	187	— 4	132	+5	131	+11	134	+3	126	+ 4	140	+ 4	118	+5	109	+6
September	108	—4	120	—3	111	+1	116	— 5	192	—14	128	+5	136	+10	120	+6	122	+ 3	134	+ 9	116	+5	116	+5
October	121	—6	135	—2	123	—2	137	— 2	228	— 1	128	+4	148	+ 5	120	+3	120	+ 2	115	+ 5	121	+ 5	119	+1

‡Independent retailers only. *Average 1961 prices. †January-October.

Footnotes to Tables:

(a) The periods covered by the index numbers consist of either four or five weeks, each quarter being divided into three 'monthly' periods of four, four and five weeks respectively. The period covered by October 1966 sales was the four weeks from October 2, 1966, to October 29, 1966, the corresponding period in 1965 was from October 3, 1965, to October 30, 1965. As the figures are based on the value of sales they are affected by price movements including changes in purchase tax.

(b) Includes figures for variety and other general stores which are not published separately.

(c) These descriptions are based on 1961 turnover groupings. Large denotes shops with sales of £100,000 and over in 1961. Medium denotes shops with sales of £25,000 and under £100,000 in 1961. Small denotes shops with sales of under £25,000 in 1961.

(d) These index numbers do not reflect chemists' receipts under the National Health Service, which are as far as possible excluded by contributors in their returns.

(e) Includes radio and/or electrical goods shops, radio and television rental specialist shops, radio and cycle shops, cycle shops and perambulator shops.

(f) Including the bakery departments of co-operative societies.

(g) Excluding the bakery departments of co-operative societies, which are included in the estimate for grocers.

(h) Includes a very small amount of other food shops which are not published separately.

(i) Figures cover sales by florists, nurserymen and garden seedsmen, pet and pet food shops, pawnbrokers, general secondhand dealers and certain other miscellaneous non-food shops.

RETAIL SALES, *continued*

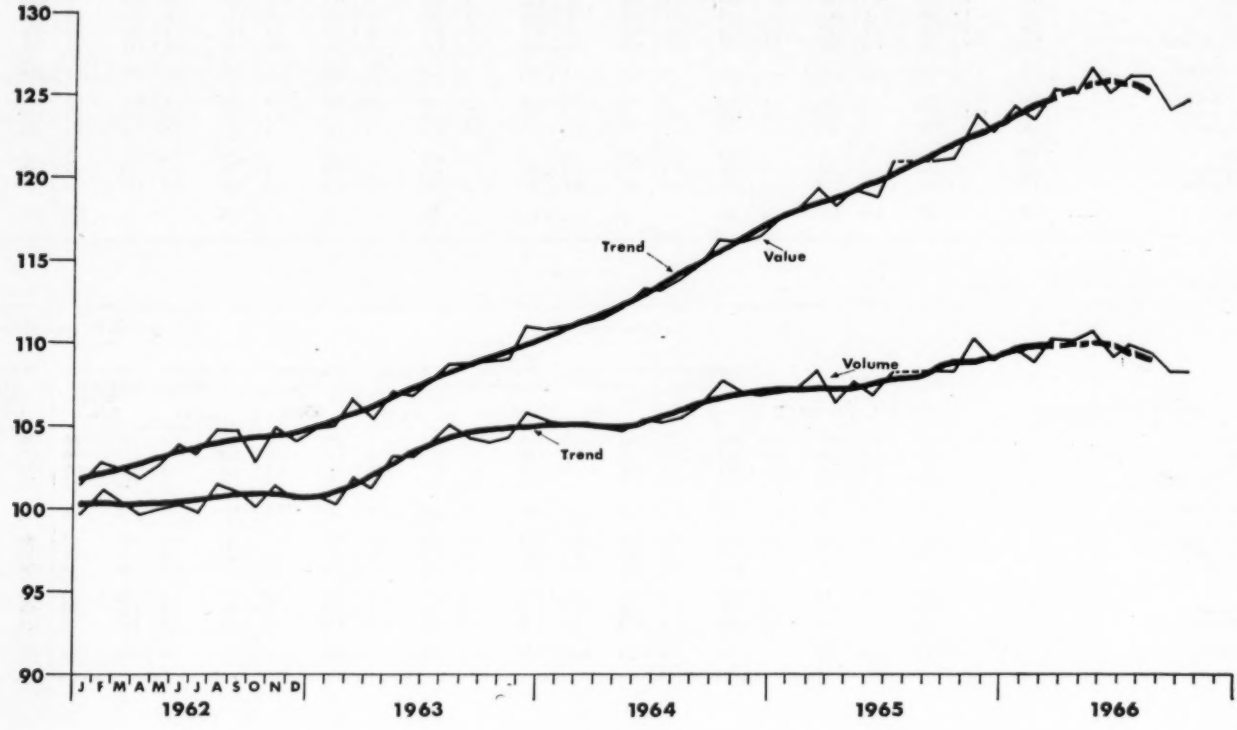
turnover a year earlier. All other types of shops showed decreases of between 1 and 6 per cent on October 1965.

Prices of durable goods continued between 2 and 3 per cent higher than a year earlier.

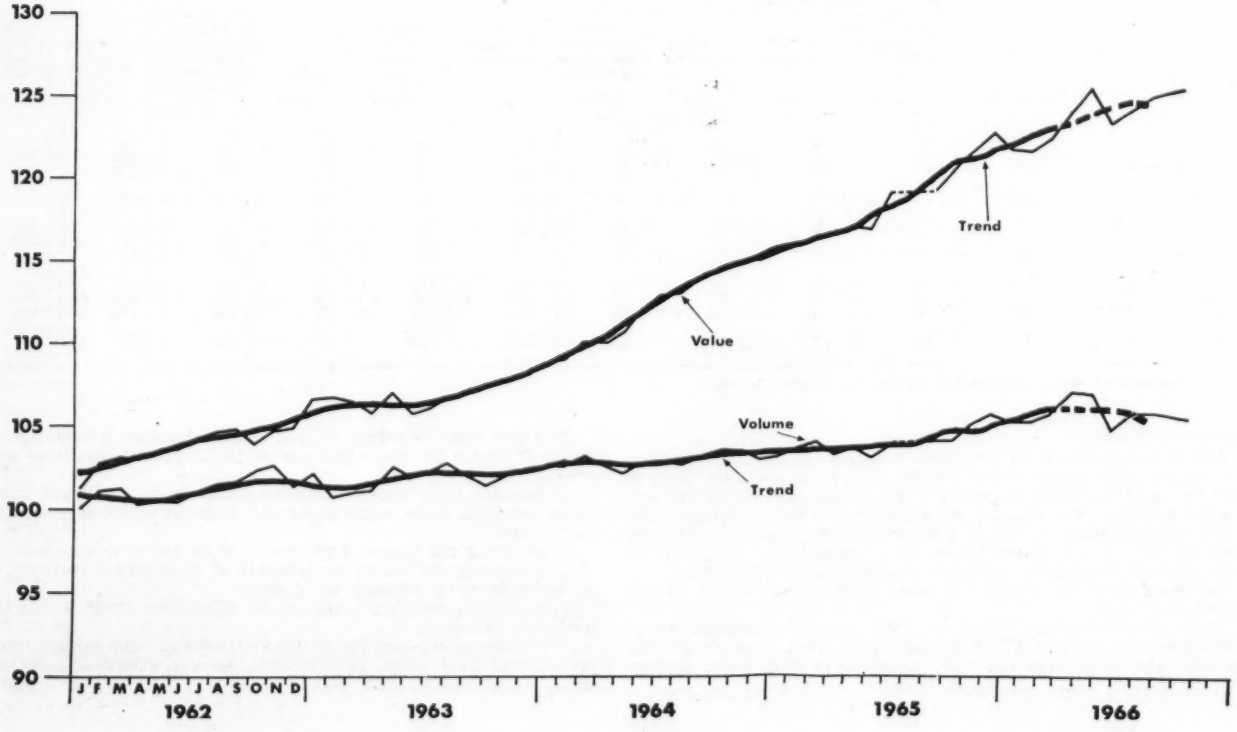
Other non-food shops

The seasonally adjusted index of the value of other non-food shop sales is not significantly different from the average of the third quarter. Department stores and mail order businesses each recorded increases not significantly different from the increases reported for the third quarter.

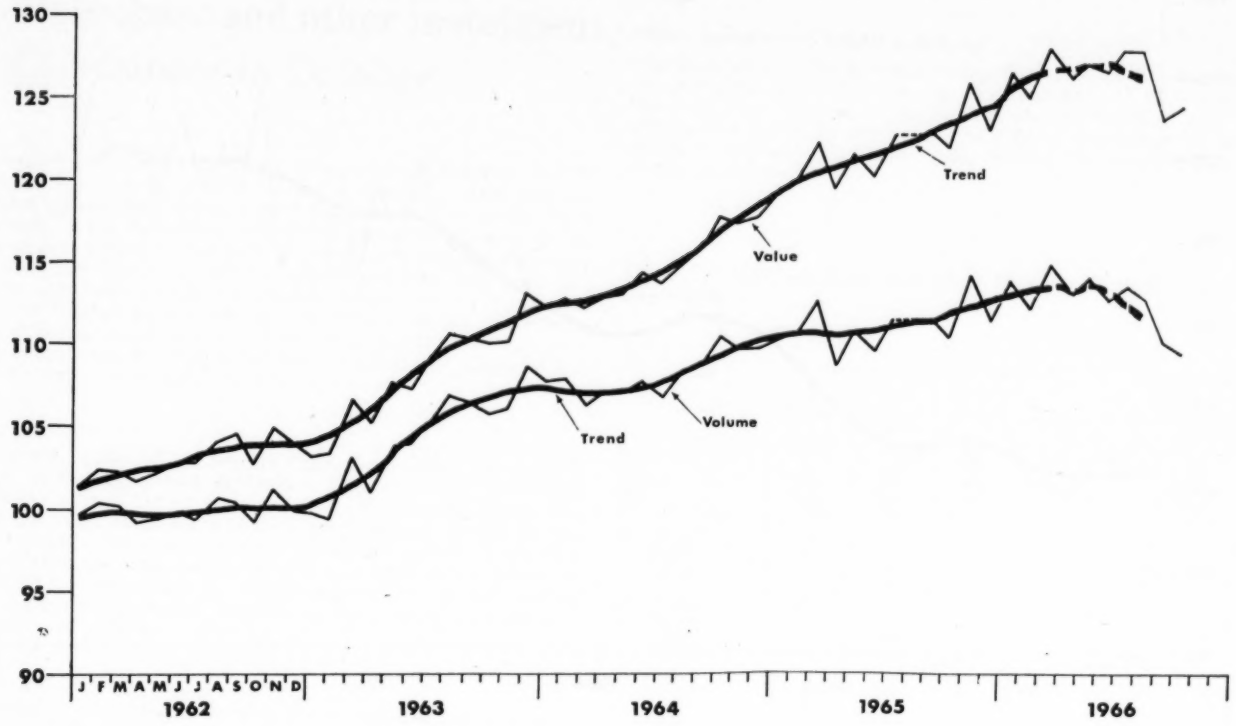
All kinds of Business



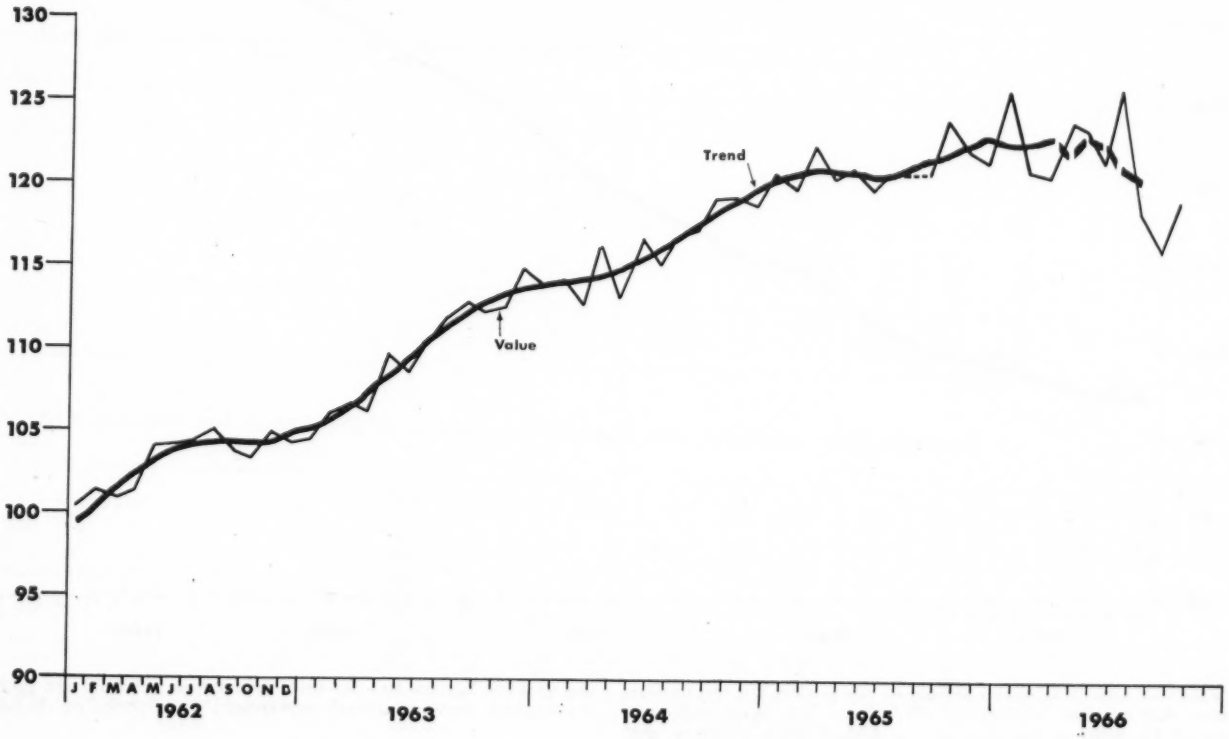
Food Shops

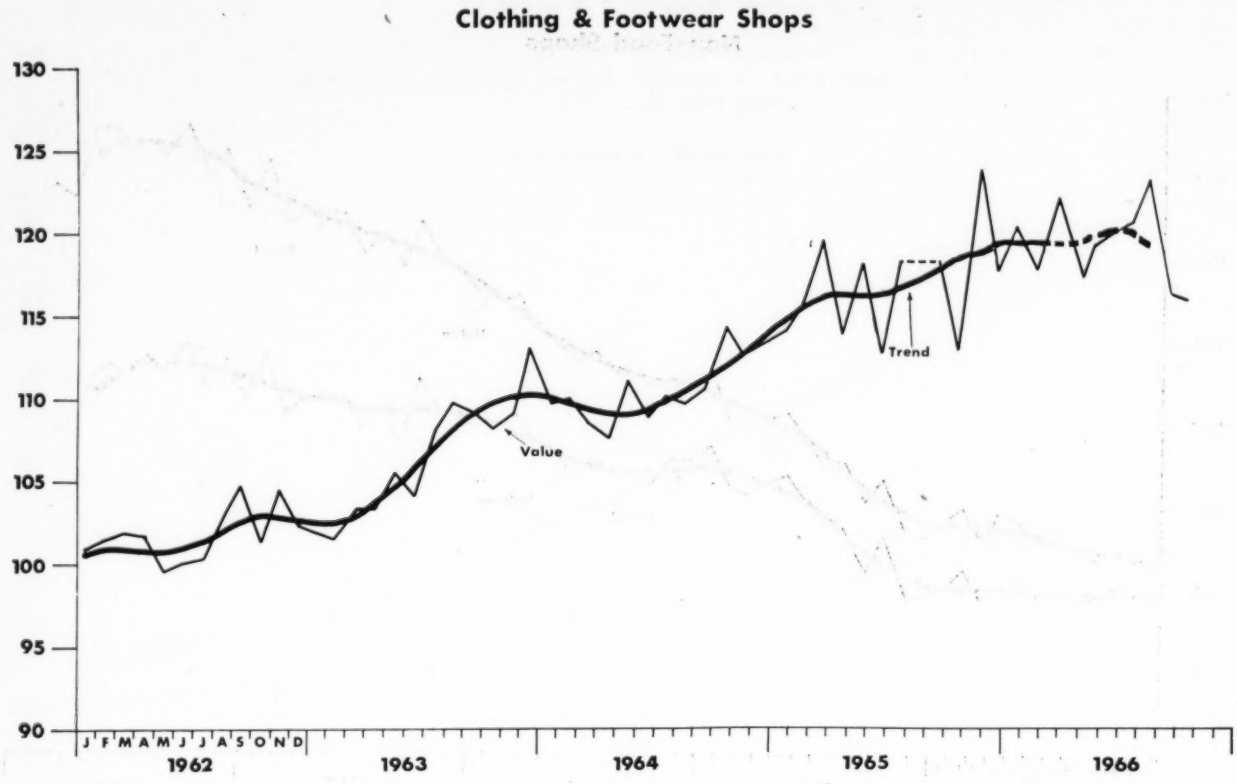


Non-Food Shops



Durable Goods Shops





Note:

Separate seasonally adjusted indices of retail sales for the months of July, August and September 1965 have not been published because of the shift in the date of the August Bank Holiday, and the average figures for the third quarter as a whole are continued on the line showing actual movements by a series of dashes.

Hire purchase and other instalment credit business in October

NEW CREDIT advanced by finance houses during October was 34 per cent lower than in October last year, much the same decrease as in August and September. Credit sales by durable goods shops in October, while remaining well below the level of sales in the corresponding period of last year, showed some improvement over September, due largely to normal seasonal factors. The total hire purchase debt outstanding to durable goods shops, department stores and finance houses fell by £28 million during the month, reflecting in particular the low level of new business of finance houses during August, September and October; this decrease was little influenced by seasonal factors.

Finance houses

New credit extended by finance houses continued to show in October, as in August and September, a much larger percentage decrease on a year earlier than had been experienced in the first half of the year. Most categories of goods shared in this decline in new business with new cars again showing a fall of 50 per cent compared with the same month of 1965 and used cars a fall of 39 per cent. The debt owned to finance houses fell by £23 million during the month, a similar decrease to that which took place in September (£24 million).

Durable goods shops

Instalment credit sales of durable goods shops in October were 25 per cent below their level in October 1965, a similar decrease on a year earlier to that experienced in the two previous months. While both furniture shops and other durable goods shops experienced similar percentage decreases as compared with October last year, the latter group of shops, comprising mainly radio and electrical goods shops, showed a relatively greater improvement in trading over September. The debt outstanding to durable goods shops fell by £5 million during the month to stand at £38 million below its level at the end of October 1965.

Other instalment credit retailers

General mail order houses continued to show in October an increase in sales compared with the corresponding period a year ago although this increase, as in September, was smaller than that experienced earlier in the year. The debt of this group of shops, which is dominated by mail order houses, increased during the month by £5 million.

Table 2. Hire purchase and other instalment credit extended and repaid

£ million

Period	New Credit Extended: By Shops (a)	New Credit Extended: By Finance Houses	New Credit Extended: Total	Repayments	Change in Debt: Unadjusted	Change in Debt: Seasonally adjusted
1961	248	574	822	833	— 11	
1962	271	490	761	808	— 47	
1963	295	558	853	781	+ 72	
1964	314	711	1,025	869	+156	
1965	306	727	1,033	952	+ 81	
1963 1st Qtr.	60	115	175	186	—11	+ 2
2nd Qtr.	68	160	228	196	+32	+17
3rd Qtr.	77	148	225	199	+26	+22
4th Qtr.	90	135	225	200	+25	+31
1964 1st Qtr.	*74	166	240	212	+28	+45
2nd Qtr.	69	204	273	218	+55	+36
3rd Qtr.	75	181	256	214	+42	+41
4th Qtr.	96	160	256	225	+31	+34
1965 1st Qtr.	71	185	256	232	+24	+44
2nd Qtr.	71	220	291	237	+54	+30
3rd Qtr.	73	176	249	239	+10	+ 8
4th Qtr.	91	146	237	244	— 7	— 1
1966 1st Qtr.	63	182	245	†256	†—11	+ 8
2nd Qtr.	58	200	258	251	+ 7	—17
3rd Qtr.	53	139	192	242	—50	—51

(a) Durable goods shops and department stores; not including other instalment credit retailers.
*Fourteen weeks.
†Revised figures.

Table 1. Hire purchase and other credit instalments outstanding

£ million, end of period

Owed directly to	Year	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Durable goods shops	1964	313	312	311	309	310	309	310	311	312	314	321	330
	1965	328	328	325	321	323	321	320	318	319	319	322	329
	1966	327	324	316	311	309	301	298	292	286	281		
Department stores	1964	29	29	28	27	27	27	27	27	28	28	29	31
	1965	30	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	31
	1966	31	30	29	29	28	28	28	27	27	27		
Finance houses	1964	618	631	648	668	688	706	722	733	744	752	759	754
	1965	755	766	785	807	826	843	856	861	855	851	848	836
	1966	836	839	840	849	860	863	869	853	829	806		
Total of above	1964	960	972	987	1,004	1,025	1,042	1,059	1,071	1,084	1,094	1,109	1,115
	1965	1,113	1,123	1,139	1,157	1,178	1,193	1,205	1,208	1,203	1,199	1,199	1,196
	1966	1,194	1,193	1,185	1,189	1,197	1,192	1,195	1,172	1,142	1,114		

Table 1a. Hire purchase and other credit instalments outstanding: other instalment credit retailers

£ million, end of period

	Year	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Total as shown in Table 1	1964	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,094	1,109	1,115
	1965	1,113	1,123	1,139	1,157	1,178	1,193	1,205	1,208	1,203	1,199	1,199	1,196
	1966	1,194	1,193	1,185	1,189	1,197	1,192	1,195	1,172	1,142	1,114		
Other instalment credit retailers*	1964	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145	152	165
	1965	159	151	149	150	151	150	149	150	154	160	172	190
	1966	180	174	172	171	173	171	167	163	165	170		
Grand Total	1964	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,239	1,261	1,280
	1965	1,272	1,274	1,288	1,307	1,329	1,343	1,354	1,358	1,357	1,359	1,371	1,386
	1966	1,374	1,367	1,357	1,360	1,370	1,363	1,362	1,335	1,307	1,284		

*Comprising general stores (other than department stores), general mail-order houses and co-operative non-durable goods departments.

(Tables continued on next page)

Table 3. Retailers: Instalment credit sales of selected kinds of business.
Index numbers of value of goods sold on hire purchase and other instalment credit per week and percentage changes compared with a year earlier

Average of 1961 = 100

Kind of Business (H.P. and other instalment credit sales in 1961 £ million)	Durable Goods Shops (Total)								Furniture Shops						Other Durable Goods Shop					
	Total (£303)		Independents (£110)		Multiples (£161)		Co-operative Societies (£32)		Total (excluding Co-operative Societies) (£128)		Multiples (£62)		Independents (£65)		Total (excluding Co-operative Societies) (£143) (*b*)		Radio and electrical, etc., goods shops (*c*)			
																	Total (£82)		Multiples (£37)		Independents (*d*) (£45)	
1963 Year	114	+ 8	101	+ 3	124	+13	111	+ 4	102	+ 2	108	+ 4	97	— 1	125	+15	124	+16	144	+25	107	+ 8
1964 Year	116	+ 2	100	— 1	126	+ 2	119	+ 7	107	+ 4	114	+ 5	100	+ 3	124	— 1	110	—11	123	—15	101	— 6
1965 Year	112	— 5	101	Nil	117	— 8	117	— 4	109	+ 1	110	— 4	108	+ 7	113	—10	96	—15	100	—20	92	—10
1965 1st quarter	106	Nil	98	+ 5	110	— 4	113	+ 4	97	+ 5	92	— 3	102	+14	113	— 5	93	—21	93	—33	93	— 7
2nd quarter	104	— 2	90	+ 1	112	— 5	111	+ 2	101	+ 4	105	— 1	96	+11	106	— 8	89	—15	97	—18	82	—13
3rd quarter	107	— 5	95	Nil	114	— 7	111	— 6	106	+ 3	108	— 1	105	+ 7	106	—11	86	—12	91	—14	81	—11
4th quarter	131	— 5	122	Nil	137	— 8	134	— 5	133	— 1	136	— 5	130	+ 4	129	— 8	115	— 6	120	— 6	110	— 6
1966 1st quarter	97	— 9	90	— 9	101	— 9	106	— 7	95	— 2	95	+ 3	96	— 6	97	—14	85	— 9	89	— 4	81	—13
2nd quarter	90	—14	79	—14	97	—13	96	—14	91	—10	93	—11	89	— 8	88	—17	73	—18	83	— 4	64	—22
3rd quarter	86	—19	73	—23	96	—16	84	—24	88	—18	90	—17	86	—18	85	—19	66	—24	79	—13	54	—33
1965 January	107	— 2	108	+ 7	104	— 8	113	+ 2	103	+ 8	90	— 8	115	+24	109	— 9	95	—25	90	—37	98	—13
February	104	— 3	92	Nil	111	— 6	107	— 2	96	+ 4	98	+ 2	94	+ 6	110	— 9	90	—24	89	—37	90	— 8
March (a)	108	+ 4	95	+ 7	115	+ 1	119	+10	93	+ 4	88	— 3	98	+12	119	+ 2	94	—14	98	—25	91	Nil
April	105	Nil	94	+ 4	112	— 2	106	— 4	100	+ 4	102	— 4	98	+13	109	— 3	93	—15	99	—20	88	— 9
May	108	+ 2	91	Nil	117	+ 3	122	+ 8	101	+ 6	107	+ 4	95	+ 8	111	— 2	94	—10	104	— 9	85	—12
June (a)	101	— 8	87	Nil	109	—12	107	+ 1	101	+ 3	106	— 4	96	+11	100	—17	81	—19	90	—22	75	—16
July	107	— 4	97	Nil	113	— 7	116	— 2	110	+ 4	111	— 2	110	+10	102	—11	83	—17	91	—19	77	—15
August	101	— 6	87	— 4	109	— 7	105	— 8	101	+ 4	105	+ 3	96	+ 4	100	—13	78	—18	84	—19	74	—17
September (a)	111	— 5	100	+ 3	118	— 8	112	— 8	108	+ 2	109	— 3	107	+ 6	114	— 9	94	— 3	98	— 5	91	— 2
October	126	— 3	116	+ 8	133	— 7	128	— 8	123	— 2	122	—13	123	+12	130	— 2	109	+ 2	113	+ 3	106	+ 1
November	135	— 1	124	+ 5	142	— 5	143	— 5	134	+ 4	137	Nil	131	+ 8	135	— 5	115	— 2	117	— 5	113	+ 1
December (a)	131	—10	125	+ 9	135	—11	131	— 4	139	— 4	146	— 4	134	— 5	123	—15	119	—14	128	—12	112	—16
1966 January	108	+ 1	104	— 4	109	+ 4	117	+ 4	107	+ 4	103	+13	110	— 4	107	— 1	97	+ 3	100	+11	95	— 3
February	98	— 6	90	— 2	103	— 8	100	— 7	98	+ 2	104	+ 6	91	— 3	97	—11	87	— 3	86	— 4	88	— 2
March (a)	88	—18	78	—18	93	—19	101	—15	84	— 9	81	— 8	88	—10	89	—25	73	—23	83	—15	64	—30
April	90	—14	80	—15	96	—14	92	—13	89	—11	90	—12	87	—11	91	—16	77	—18	84	—15	70	—20
May	94	—13	81	—11	101	—14	105	—14	94	— 7	96	—10	92	— 3	92	—17	75	—20	87	—16	65	—23
June (a)	87	—14	75	—14	94	—14	91	—15	90	—11	93	—12	87	— 9	83	—17	67	—18	79	—11	57	—24
July	97	—10	87	—10	103	— 9	102	—12	99	—10	97	—12	101	— 8	94	— 9	74	—11	83	— 9	67	—13
August	79	—22	64	—27	90	—18	75	—29	80	—20	84	—20	77	—20	78	—22	58	—26	75	—11	44	—40
September (a)	84	—25	69	—31	95	—20	78	—30	85	—22	88	—19	81	—24	85	—26	65	—31	80	—18	52	—42
October	95	—25	80	—31	105	—21	91	—29	92	—25	93	—24	91	—26	98	—25	75	—31	89	—21	64	—40

Kind of Business (H.P. and other instalment credit sales in 1961 £ million)	Other Selected Kinds of Business								Total of Selected Kinds of Business (f) (£673)	
	Department Stores (£54)		Other General Stores (e) (£72)		General Mail Order Houses (£201)		Co-operative Societies non-durable goods departments (£43)			
1963 Year	105	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1964 Year	109	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1965 Year	104	..	133	..	165	..	95	..	128	..
1965 1st quarter	87	..	108	..	140	..	71	..	113	..
2nd quarter	96	..	118	..	154	..	90	..	119	..
3rd quarter	98	..	117	..	148	..	87	..	118	..
4th quarter	135	..	189		219		132		164	
1966 1st quarter	95	+ 8	96	—12	162	+16	71	—1	115	+2
2nd quarter	97	+ 1	120	+ 2	176	+14	86	—5	119	Nil
3rd quarter	92	— 6	108	— 7	160	+ 8	83	—5	111	—6
1965 January	91	..	109	..	99	..	63	..	100	..
February	83	..	103	..	135	..	68	..	109	..
March (a)	88	..	113	..	177	..	80	..	126	..
April	100	..	115	..	142	..	89	..	116	..
May	99	— 1	120	..	170	..	97	..	126	..
June (a)	91	Nil	118	..	150	..	86	..	116	..
July	111	+ 1	114	..	139	..	91	..	117	..
August	83	—10	105	..	130	..	81	..	107	..
September (a)	100	— 5	128	..	169	..	88	..	128	..
October	110	—11	144	— 3	204	+16	86	—5	148	+4
November	133	— 3	184	+ 7	243	+22	122	Nil	172	+9
December (a)	156	+ 3	228	+18	212	+ 4	177	+2	170	Nil
1966 January	120	+32	92	—16	115	+16	62	—1	106	+6
February	82	— 2	92	—10	160	+19	62	—9	112	+3
March (a)	85	— 3	101	—10	202	+14	84	+5	123	—2
April	98	— 2	117	+ 2	163	+15	84	—5	115	—1
May	107	+ 8	130	+ 9	196	+15	95	—2	130	+3
June (a)	89	— 2	114	— 3	170	+14	81	—6	115	—1
July	110	— 1	111	— 3	148	+ 6	87	—4	114	—2
August	78	— 6	97	— 8	148	+14	78	—3	101	—6
September (a)	89	—11	114	—11	179	+ 6	83	—6	116	—9
October	109	— 1	135	— 7	221	+ 8	89	+4	138	—7

(a) Average of five weeks. (b) Comprises electricity and gas showrooms, radio and electrical shops (including radio or television hire shops).
(c) Excluding electricity and gas showrooms. (d) Comprises radio and electrical shops, cycle and perambulator shops.
(e) Includes credit traders calling on customers. (f) Comprises durable goods shops (including co-operative societies, durable goods departments), department stores, other general stores, general mail order houses and co-operative societies (non-durable goods departments).

Total Assets as at 20.3.66 Rls. 6,424,149,000

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Finance houses: new instalment credit extended

Table 4. Index numbers of new hire purchase and other instalment credit extended direct to hirers per calendar month and percentage changes compared with a year earlier

Monthly average 1961 = 100

(Value in 1961)	Private cars – new (£93 million)		Private cars – used (£190 million)		Commercial motor vehicles – new and used (£89 million)		Motor cycles, side-cars, power assisted cycles – new and used (£38 million)		Caravans – new and used (£12 million)		Farm equipment and tractors (£12 million)		Industrial and building plant and equipment (£48 million)		Household goods (a) (£59 million)		Other goods (£33 million)		All goods (£574 million)	
1963 Year	134	+38	94	+10	80	+ 3	61	— 2	100	+ 8	87	+13	102	+12	97	+ 9	96	+10	97	+14
1964 Year	171	+28	127	+35	96	+21	69	+14	112	+12	105	+21	151	+49	96	— 1	129	+34	124	+27
1965 Year	172	+ 1	136	+ 7	91	— 5	59	—14	123	+11	103	— 2	176	+16	70	—27	156	+21	127	+ 2
1965 1st quarter	192	+16	134	+21	97	+ 2	53	— 1	94	+ 8	76	—16	179	+32	74	—31	146	+14	129	+11
2nd quarter	227	+11	169	+13	107	— 3	83	— 2	163	+21	94	—13	198	+20	70	—29	168	+29	154	+ 8
3rd quarter	158	— 8	135	— 2	81	—10	61	—27	144	+ 9	139	+20	171	+15	63	—25	152	+32	122	— 3
4th quarter	112	—21	106	— 4	80	—10	41	—27	92	Nil	102	— 5	155	— 1	74	—21	158	+14	102	— 9
1966 1st quarter	172	—10	135	Nil	103	+ 6	48	— 9	109	+16	93	+23	179	Nil	66	—12	162	+11	127	— 1
2nd quarter	187	—18	162	— 5	109	+ 2	65	—22	161	— 2	115	+22	178	—10	57	—19	142	—16	140	— 9
3rd quarter	110	—31	104	—23	78	— 4	39	—36	138	— 4	132	— 5	142	—17	51	—20	127	—17	97	—21
1965 January	155	+ 7	98	+ 4	88	— 4	38	— 6	60	— 9	76	—22	144	+10	77	—37	141	+ 5	104	— 2
February	182	+15	135	+20	91	+ 1	52	— 9	90	+ 7	75	— 2	175	+26	67	—31	139	+12	125	+11
March	240	+23	170	+35	113	+ 9	68	+11	133	+18	76	—20	217	+60	78	—23	159	+21	157	+23
April	232	+11	179	+19	112	— 1	85	+13	155	+12	88	—27	176	+ 5	75	—27	162	+14	157	+ 8
May	224	+12	172	+15	112	+ 3	88	+ 1	164	+26	91	+ 4	205	+22	72	—28	178	+43	157	+11
June	224	+10	156	+ 4	97	— 9	76	—16	171	+24	103	—11	213	+34	63	—34	164	+32	147	+ 5
July	208	+ 3	154	+ 2	91	— 9	66	—24	153	+ 7	152	+31	191	+11	64	—24	157	+40	141	+ 1
August	142	— 9	128	— 4	75	— 7	61	—28	144	+ 9	153	+23	169	+24	61	—24	157	+46	116	— 2
September	125	—22	123	— 5	78	—13	55	—28	135	+12	112	+ 3	154	+10	65	—27	143	+14	110	— 9
October	127	—22	116	— 7	83	—13	54	—26	114	+ 1	109	—13	161	— 5	72	—21	157	+12	110	—11
November	122	—22	108	— 3	85	—12	43	—22	92	+11	110	+ 1	159	— 5	72	—19	155	+20	105	— 9
December	86	—17	93	— 2	73	— 4	27	—35	70	—13	86	— 1	146	+ 9	79	—21	163	+ 9	91	— 6
1966 January	169	+ 9	113	+15	96	+ 9	35	— 6	74	+24	80	+ 6	175	+21	76	— 1	170	+20	117	+12
February	162	—11	133	— 2	95	+ 4	48	— 8	102	+13	93	+24	171	— 2	64	— 5	154	+11	122	— 2
March	186	—22	158	— 7	118	+ 4	60	—12	151	+14	106	+40	191	—12	57	—28	163	+ 2	141	—10
April	185	—20	150	—17	110	— 2	60	—30	146	— 6	103	+17	186	+ 6	55	—27	134	—17	135	—14
May	206	— 8	167	— 3	116	+ 4	66	—25	166	+ 1	125	+37	178	—13	58	—20	144	—19	146	— 7
June	170	—24	168	+ 7	101	+ 5	69	— 9	171	Nil	117	+13	170	—20	58	— 7	148	—10	138	— 6
July	192	— 8	159	+ 3	105	+15	63	— 4	179	+17	143	— 6	173	— 9	58	— 9	148	— 5	140	— 1
August	74	—48	78	—39	65	—13	28	—54	115	—20	144	— 6	131	—23	47	—23	120	—23	78	—33
September	63	—50	76	—39	63	—19	26	—53	119	—12	110	— 2	122	—21	47	—28	112	—22	73	—34
October	63	—50	71	—39	64	—23	21	—61	95	—17	115	+ 6	134	—17	48	—33	123	—22	73	—34

(a) Includes pedal cycles and some mopeds; mopeds are generally classified with motor cycles but some returns do not distinguish mopeds from pedal cycles.

Registrations of British and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Board of Trade under the Films Acts 1960 and 1964 during the week ended Friday, December 2, 1966.
Where the title appears in italics the film forms part of a series. Br/E indicates that the film is a British quota film.

Title of Film	Registered No.	Playing Time Minutes	Date of Registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
BRITISH					
The Calculated Risk	Br/E 31824	23	November 30	Saxon Film Co. Ltd.	World Wide Pictures Ltd.
Pathe Pictorial Series 612/624: *Pathe Pictorial No.* 624	Br/E 31825	8	November 30	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Associated British-Pathe Ltd.
The Slender Span	Br/E 31828	12	November 30	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	Insight Productions on behalf of Central Office of Information
Life for the Soil	Br/E 31829	20	December 2	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Celtic Film Productions Ltd., Dublin, 2
Mining Review No. 4 – 20th Year	Br/E 31830	10	December 2	Data Film Distributors Ltd.	National Coal Board
Movietone News 1955	Br/E 31373	8	December 2	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
Movietone News 1955A	Br/E 31374	7	December 2	,, ,,	,, ,,
Pathe News 66-95	Br/E 31442	7	December 2	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Associated British-Pathe Ltd.
Pathe News 66-96	Br/E 31443	7	December 2	,, ,,	,, ,,
FOREIGN					
And Now Miguel	F 31816	80	November 28	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Universal International Films Inc.
The Big Bite	F 31817	6	November 28	,, ,,	,, ,,
Practical Yolk	F 31818	6	November 28	,, ,,	,, ,,
Astronaut Woody	F 31819	6	November 28	,, ,,	,, ,,
Monster of Ceremonies	F 31820	6	November 28	,, ,,	,, ,,
Jalopy Jockeys	F 31821	10	November 28	,, ,,	,, ,,
Ballerina	F 31822	95	November 29	Walt Disney Productions Ltd.	Walt Disney Productions Ltd.
The Man Called Flintstone	F 31823	87	November 30	Columbia Pictures Corp. Ltd.	Hanna-Barbera Productions
Male Companion (Un Monsieur de Compagnie)	F 31826	92	November 30	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	Julian Derode P.E.C.F. and Les Films du Siecle, Paris, and Dear Film Produzioni, Rome
Friend of the Family (Patate)	F 31827	94	November 30	,, ,,	Belstar Productions and Les Films du Siecle, Paris, and Dear Film Produzioni, Rome
Aig Plant	F 31831	6	December 2	,, ,,	Terrytoons Inc.
The Flying Chariot	F 31832	6	December 2	,, ,,	,, ,,
The Poor Pirate	F 31833	5	December 2	,, ,,	,, ,,

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Fall in insurance companies' investment in the third quarter

TOTAL NET INVESTMENT by insurance companies in the third quarter was £141 million, £15 million lower than the level in the previous quarter and £12 million (or 8 per cent) lower than the level in the third quarter of 1965. Over the first three quarters of 1966 the level of investment was virtually the same as in the comparable period of 1965 (£462 million compared with £463 million), although this stability masks a fall in investment by life funds which was compensated by a rise in investment by general funds.

Life funds

During the third quarter of 1966 total net investment by life funds, at £130 million, was some £11 million below the previous quarter. Investment in securities, etc., fell by about £11½ million compared with the level of the previous quarter, while the fall in holdings of cash and other short-term assets (down £6 million) was similar to the fall in the previous quarter. Investment in public sector securities was at a low level (£1½ million), substantial investment in long-dated securities (investment in securities with over 15 years to maturity rose by £34 million) being largely offset by disinvestment in short- and medium-dated securities. Investment in company securities was slightly lower than in the previous quarter (£69 million compared with £73½ million), although investment in debentures, etc., was marginally higher. Net house purchase loans (£17½ million) were substantially above the previous quarter's level, but were still below the levels of the previous year. Investment in land, property and ground rents continued at the relatively high level of recent quarters £28 million).

General funds

Although total net investment by general funds (£11 million) was below the level of the previous quarter, it remained above the low levels of 1965. Investment in securities, etc. (£6½ million, mainly in ordinary and preference shares) was nearly £5 million below the previous quarter's level. Holdings of cash and other short-term assets continued to rise at the previous rate. Taking the first three quarters of 1966 together, the net investment of general funds was just over £27 million, a substantial increase over the comparable quarters of 1965 when net investment was only just over £8 million, and probably indicating an improvement in underwriting experience. It must be remembered, however, that these quarterly statistics exclude agents' balances, etc., which in the case of general funds represent a significant proportion of total assets and may account for part of the fluctuations from quarter to quarter.

Notes:

The statistics relate to the United Kingdom insurance companies which are members of the British Insurance Association and to collecting friendly societies. The figures exclude direct investment in overseas branches or subsidiaries, and also exclude assets held by, or on behalf of those branches, even if they are held in the United Kingdom.

Transactions are recorded at cash values. Net investment is the difference between payments made for assets acquired and payments received for assets realized. Fuller definitions are given in the *Board of Trade Journal* of July 1, 1966 (page 24). The figures have been rounded and totals are not always equal to the sums of their components.

Transactions at cash values in assets of insurance companies

£ million

ASSETS	LIFE FUNDS					GENERAL FUNDS					COMBINED FUNDS				
	Net Investment 3rd qtr. 1965	Net Investment 2nd qtr. 1966	3rd quarter, 1966			Net Investment 3rd qtr. 1965	Net Investment 2nd qtr. 1966	3rd quarter, 1966			Net Investment 3rd qtr. 1965	Net Investment 2nd qtr. 1966	3rd quarter, 1966		
			Assets Acquired	Assets Realized	Net Investment			Assets Acquired	Assets Realized	Net Investment			Assets Acquired	Assets Realized	Net Investment
Public sector securities:															
British government and government guaranteed securities:															
Period to maturity:															
Up to 5 years	— 12·6	— 4·0	8·2	14·1	— 5·9	—3·0	— 2·5	4·8	7·9	— 3·1	— 15·6	— 6·5	13·0	22·0	— 9·0
Over 5 and up to 10 years	— 8·9	— 8·3	6·6	20·8	— 14·2	—7·2	— 0·9	3·3	3·1	+ 0·2	— 16·1	— 9·2	9·9	23·9	— 14·1
Over 10 and up to 15 years	+ 8·6	— 4·6	7·5	16·8	— 9·3	+7·3	— 0·7	1·2	0·8	+ 0·5	+ 16·0	— 5·3	8·8	17·6	— 8·8
Over 15 years	+ 2·5	+ 19·2	82·7	48·7	+ 34·0	+1·4	— 0·2	3·3	1·4	+ 1·9	+ 3·8	+ 19·1	86·0	50·1	+ 35·9
Undated	+ 11·7	+ 4·5	4·3	3·2	+ 1·0	—0·2	+ 0·1	0·8	0·4	+ 0·5	+ 11·5	+ 4·7	5·1	3·6	+ 1·5
United Kingdom local authorities, etc., securities	+ 1·3	+ 1·5	1·8	5·9	— 4·1	+1·0	+ 1·5	1·0	1·6	— 0·6	+ 2·3	+ 3·0	2·8	7·5	— 4·7
Total of public sector securities	+ 2·7	+ 8·3	111·1	109·6	+ 1·5	—0·6	— 2·5	14·5	15·2	— 0·7	+ 2·0	+ 5·8	125·6	124·8	+ 0·8
Other investments:															
Company securities:															
Ordinary shares	+ 18·9	+ 23·9	39·4	21·3	+ 18·1	+2·6	+ 5·1	8·9	5·3	+ 3·6	+ 21·5	+ 29·0	48·3	26·6	+ 21·7
Preference shares	+ 4·0	— 2·9	4·0	8·4	— 4·3	+2·0	+ 9·0	4·8	1·4	+ 3·4	+ 6·0	+ 6·1	8·8	9·8	— 0·9
Debentures, etc.	+ 62·6	+ 52·5	70·0	14·6	+ 55·4	—1·7	—	2·5	1·9	+ 0·6	+ 60·8	+ 52·4	72·5	16·5	+ 56·0
Mortgages and loans:															
Home – House purchase loans	+ 25·9	+ 12·0	39·8	22·3	+ 17·5	+1·3	+ 0·4	1·6	1·0	+ 0·6	+ 27·3	+ 12·4	41·4	23·3	+ 18·1
Other mortgages and loans	+ 21·8	+ 23·5	39·9	14·7	+ 25·2	—0·3	— 0·2	0·6	0·9	— 0·3	+ 21·5	+ 23·4	40·5	15·6	+ 24·9
Overseas	+ 0·4	+ 0·3	0·6	0·5	+ 0·1	+0·2	—	0·2	0·9	— 0·6	+ 0·6	+ 0·3	0·8	1·4	— 0·6
Overseas government, etc., securities	— 1·8	— 2·5	1·2	1·2	—	—	—	1·3	1·9	— 0·6	— 1·8	— 2·5	2·5	3·1	— 0·6
Land, property and ground rent	+ 27·2	+ 28·4	29·9	2·1	+ 27·8	—0·6	— 0·6	0·7	0·2	+ 0·5	+ 26·6	+ 27·8	30·6	2·3	+ 28·3
Other investments	+ 0·1	+ 4·4	0·1	5·0	— 4·9	+0·1	—	0·3	0·4	— 0·1	+ 0·2	+ 4·4	0·4	5·4	— 5·0
Total of other investments	+159·0	+139·6	224·8	90·0	+134·8	+3·7	+13·7	20·9	13·9	+ 7·1	+162·7	+153·3	245·7	103·9	+141·8
Total of investments	+161·7	+147·9	335·9	199·6	+136·3	+3·0	+11·2	35·4	29·1	+ 6·4	+164·7	+159·1	371·3	228·6	+142·6
			BALANCES					BALANCES					BALANCES		
			June 30, 1966	Sept. 30, 1966				June 30, 1966	Sept. 30, 1966				June 30, 1966	Sept. 30, 1966	
Cash and other short-term assets:															
Cash in hand and with UK banks	— 0·3	— 14·8	30·6	25·0	— 5·6	—0·9	+ 3·5	33·4	35·5	+ 2·1	— 1·2	— 11·3	64·0	60·5	— 3·5
UK local authority bills and temporary money	— 11·9	+ 3·8	28·1	23·6	— 4·6	+2·5	— 3·7	7·4	7·8	+ 0·4	— 9·4	+ 0·1	35·5	31·3	— 4·2
Other short-term assets	— 0·8	+ 4·2	5·0	9·1	+ 4·1	+0·2	+ 4·5	23·4	25·7	+ 2·3	— 0·6	+ 8·8	28·4	34·8	+ 6·4
Total cash and other short-term assets	— 13·0	— 6·7	63·7	57·7	— 6·0	+1·8	+ 4·3	64·2	69·0	+ 4·7	— 11·2	— 2·4	127·9	126·6	— 1·3
Total net investment	+148·6	+141·2			+130·2	+4·8	+15·5			+11·1	+153·4	+156·6			+141·4

— = nil or less than £·05 million.

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Exhibitions and Fairs

Mr. Jay on achievements of British exports

'WHEN I HAVE been abroad in Japan and Australia and many other places I have taken the opportunity to say that we are the world's largest exporter of agricultural tractors', said Mr. Douglas Jay, President of the Board of Trade, at an export dinner given by Mr. David Brown in London on December 5 in connection with the Royal Smithfield Show.

'I also tell people about some other little known facts, such as that nearly half the total number of jet civil aircraft in service or on order throughout the world have British engines; that we have equipped about half the world's merchant ships with their radar; and that we are also the world's largest exporter of many other things, including commercial road vehicles, woollen textiles, radio isotopes and telegraph and telephone equipment. I also remind people that per head our exports are three times greater than those of Japan and twice as great as those of the United States.'

Mr. Jay said that, in addition to all this, our exports in the last few months had been running at record levels: and he was glad of the opportunity to congratulate the company and many others in British industry on all that had been achieved in the export drive in the past few years.

'We think that the Board of Trade has contributed a little with the export services, including credit insurance, which we offer at home and overseas', Mr. Jay added. 'At any rate our exports are now at a rate nearly 20 per cent higher in value than they were in the autumn of 1964. And despite the seamen's strike last summer our exports are up 6½ per cent in value in the first ten months of this year including a 28 per cent increase in our exports to the United States and 27 per cent increase in our exports to the Soviet Union and eastern Europe'.

Seed trade's part in exports

SPEAKING TO THE Seed Trade Association banquet in London on December 5, Mr. Frederick Peart, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food referred to the British Agricultural Export Council as follows:

'It is just a year ago this week that a group of prominent members of the agricultural industry met at the Smithfield Show to form a working party which drew up the Council's constitution. The Council has already decided to sponsor, jointly with the Board of Trade, a British exhibit at the Verona Fair next March. Afterwards it will be inviting a mission of Italian agriculturists to this country; and more projects are on the drawing board. I want to see more selling of British agriculture overseas and the seed trade has its part to play in this.'

Britain prominent at Milan Automation Fair

A report from the Commercial Section of the British Consulate-General, Milan.

THE NINTH Milan Automation and Instrumentation Fair which ran from November 19 to 25 was particularly busy this year. The Italian recession is over and prospects for industrial investment in the next few years are excellent. Italian industrialists are acutely aware of the need to automate their production and, as there are very few Italian firms producing automation equipment, the prospects for British manufacturers are good.

So it was fortunate that Britain was well represented at this year's BIAS with an information office organized by BEAMA (the British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers Association) in co-operation with the Board of Trade.

This information office, which was designed and constructed by the Central Office of Information, drew particular attention to British achievements in the field of marine automation, communications equipment and process control. Models, kindly lent by EMI and Hawker Siddeley, showed automated systems of factory transport and colliery conveyor belts in action. A large number of serious inquiries was received on the stand and publicity material provided by British firms was distributed to the trade and specialist visitors for whom the fair is reserved.

In addition to the BEAMA information office there were 37 British firms exhibiting through their agents or through Italian subsidiary companies. English Electric and Marconi had a large stand, as had Elliott Automation's Italian subsidiary Elliott Automation – SACIR. Both were extremely satisfied with the number of inquiries which they received and with the new contacts which they made. The Italian subsidiary of Muirhead & Co., Beckenham, also had a prominent stand and reported good business. A large number of firms were represented by their agents, and these too found the fair very successful. In particular the products of Dawes Instruments Ltd. attracted a good deal of attention on their agent's stand.

This year's BIAS has confirmed that Italy is a promising market for British automation and instrumentation equipment. As our competitors are mostly American firms the Common Market tariff, which hampers so many of our exports to Italy, is not such a serious obstacle. Furthermore, the Italian market for automation and control equipment will be growing rapidly in the next few years, and the time is right for British firms already represented here to improve their sales and for newcomers to break into the Italian market.

Britain scores again at Autumn Interstoff

BRITAIN was again represented by a strong contingent – 50 firms – in the 1966 Autumn Interstoff in Frankfurt this year. This major Trade Fair for Clothing Textiles was held at the Frankfurt fair grounds from November 22-25 and again the foreign flavour for which it is noted was confirmed with almost 300 of the 458 exhibitors coming from outside Germany, the largest groups coming from France (75), Italy (60), Britain (50) and Austria (43). Over 9,500 separate buyers, many of whom visited the fair on all four days, came to see the exhibitors' collections for the autumn and winter season of 1967-68. Of these buyers, over 40 per cent were visitors to Germany.

As has now become customary, the Board of Trade and the Textile Promotion Consultative Committee between them mounted a joint venture group display of 35 firms. Of these, only a handful were less than pleased and in many cases the volume of sample orders and inquiries was very encouraging indeed. Some firms, notably one firm selling high class novelty woollen and worsted fabrics for the ladies' fashion trade, seemed to have a non-stop stream of customers. In a few cases firm orders were quite substantial, and one firm producing silks, cottons and synthetic fibres seemed likely, with good follow-up orders, to do over £80,000 worth of business. As always, a great deal of third-country business had been done, not only from all the usual sources but, on this occasion, from Turkey, Japan and the Americas.

This tends to be a fair orientated towards women's fashions, and this year was no exception. Our traditional woollen lines are always particularly strong at the Autumn Interstoff, but there was a definite tendency this year for the synthetic fibre manufacturers also to offer a most diverse choice, including many novelty fabrics. Several firms had outstanding success with Lurex fabrics, and one did exceptional business with a stretching sequinned banding.

The joint venture group was headed by an information stand, manned by Mr. R. E. Masters of the Textile Promotion Consultative Committee, together with representatives of the National Wool Textile Export Corporation, the Silk and Man-made Fibres Users' Association, the Cotton Board and the British Embassy in Bonn. On the third day of the fair, Mr. A. H. Ballantyne, HM Consul-General in Frankfurt, visited the joint venture stand. Sample lengths of cloth were shown on special show stands and, as always, this stand acted as a busy focal-point for the joint venture.

The fair confirmed that seasonal differences, in colours particularly, are on the decline; the difference between summer and winter fabrics is becoming less and less pronounced. Vivid, stark colours are claiming much of the winter fashion pattern (orange and yellow were very popular) and the demand for prints for the winter season has increased considerably. In general, the trend towards light and pliable materials has continued. Relief designs, broken surfaces, fluffy volumes and glitter were all favoured this year.

Each year seems to show an increase both in Interstoff itself, and in British participation. While Interstoff continues to be a focal point for all European buyers, it will continue to be most important for our manufacturers to show their wares here. The British participation at the Autumn Interstoff 1966 was again successful both from a business and a prestige point of view and exhibitors have once again made a considerable contribution to the fine export record of the British textile industries.

If I'd gone to CARPEX, I'd have seen all the new materials, styles, designs and colours in floor coverings. And I would have certainly picked up a profit-spinner. Manufacturers know that CARPEX is the most important international event in the trade calendar – they even time their sales campaigns to coincide with CARPEX.

....like a fool I missed it last year. But I'm off to CARPEX 67 – can't afford to let this happen again.

CARPEX67

International Carpet, Linoleum and Floor Coverings Fair.
February 27th — March 3rd 1967.
Earls Court, London, England.

Sponsored by:
THE FEDERATION OF BRITISH CARPET MANUFACTURERS
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Tel: Chancery 9011 · Telegrams: Indatfa London WC1 · Telex: 262567

LORD RHODES IN BANGKOK

Lord Rhodes (left), Parliamentary Secretary, Board of Trade talking to H. R. Nai Sunthorne Hongladorom, Ministry of Economic Affairs, Thailand, when they visited the Dunlop stand at the Asian Trade Fair, Bangkok on British National Day.

Lille store reports great interest in British goods

FLAGS and banners, 'mobiles' and cardboard 'cutouts', coats of arms and many other imaginative items of display material, provided by the Board of Trade, made a colourful background for the recent 'Quinzaine Britannique' at the Au Printemps store in Lille.

This event, believed to be the first British store promotion in the city, lasted from Monday October 10 until Saturday October 22, and created an excellent impression. The manager of the store's considered opinion was that this 'valait bien la peine'. More than half the British goods specially purchased for the promotion were sold during the fortnight itself, and the remainder was expected to be sold very soon afterwards.

The main British promotion covered a large area of the third floor of the store, with other British goods, mainly material and clothing, on the ground and first floors. A Mini-minor, lent by BMC, and four model locomotives lent by British Rail, attracted much attention, as did models of the Crown Jewels and of a Beefeater, a Lord Chancellor and a member of the order of St. Michael and St. George, which were hired by the store itself.

Satisfactory sales of British goods were reported from all departments, while sales of men's and women's clothing, costumed dolls, reproduction furniture and foodstuffs and drinks, were particularly good. A Watney 'English pub' set up on the third floor did a roaring trade throughout the promotion.

The 'Quinzaine Britannique' was officially inaugurated by the British Consul-General, Mr. Kenneth Blackwell, at a reception given by the store and attended by some 200 guests representing local administrative and commercial circles.

'House of Scotland' opens in Vienna

MR. JOHN PILCHER, HM Ambassador in Austria, opened 'The House of Scotland' in Vienna on December 1. Vienna has been chosen for this first venture of its kind sponsored by the Scottish Council (Development and Industry) in which 20 Scottish manufacturers, primarily in the woollen trade in this instance, are combining to promote their products by direct retail outlet on the continent.

Heavy snow – one of the heaviest falls Vienna has ever experienced so early in the winter – has given a timely boost for the sale of Scottish knitted goods and the prospects are of scores of Viennese sporting tartan and other traditional Scottish warms!

A LIBRARY FOR EXPORTERS

Foreign trade statistics and other economic statistics from almost every country in the world are freely available for reference in the Board of Trade **Statistics and Market Intelligence Library** *at Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. This is a modern well-equipped library of over 85,000 volumes. It has a reading-room for visitors, and provides a document-copying service. There are trade directories covering 150 countries, and an expanding collection of trade catalogues of foreign manufacturers. A brochure describing the library's services more fully is available on request.*

The library opens from 9 to 5.30, Mondays to Fridays. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 368 or Telex No. 25977).

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For detailed information apply to:
German Embassy, Commercial Information Service, 6 Rutland Gate, London S. W. 7,
Tel.: KNI 1271
Ausstellungs- und Messe-Ausschuss der Deutschen Wirtschaft e. V., Engelbertstrasse 31a,
5 Cologne, Germany,
Tel.: 219091

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16th—29th MAY, 1967

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★ mechanization and automation of packing processes of food commodities; equipment for production of packing materials.

★ equipment for:—
initial processing and canning of foods; fruit and vegetable stores; fruit and vegetable processing; trade and catering enterprises; production of ferment preparations and yeast; drying and refrigerating equipment; programming devices and apparatus for control of technological processes in the food industry; ultrasonic equipment in the food industry.

★ specialized lifting and transportation conveyances for trade enterprises, catering establishments and food industry. Facilities for loading, transporting, unloading and storing of food products.

★ technical literature.

For further details, including the assistance available to firms participating, apply as soon as possible to;

Board of Trade (Overseas Trade Fairs Directorate), 1 Victoria St., London, S.W.1. Tel: ABBEY 7877 Exts. 2785, 2462 or 2262. Telex: 25955. Answer Back: BOTHQ London.

Overseas Trade and Exports

TRADE AND FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

Pakistan and Yugoslavia

ON SEPTEMBER 29, 1966, the governments of Pakistan and Yugoslavia entered into an agreement for the exchange of goods between the two countries for the year October 1, 1966, to September 30, 1967. Included among the commodities to be exported from Pakistan are jute, cotton textiles, leather and rice, while agricultural and other machinery, electrical equipment, chemicals and pharmaceuticals are among items for export from Yugoslavia.

Any inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Room 337, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2277).

Italy and Switzerland

THE ITALIAN Minister of Foreign Trade has announced that the Trade Agreement signed in Berne on October 21, 1950, has been renewed unchanged for a further year from November 1, 1966.

An import quota for the following items subject to Italian import licence has been agreed:

	Value in Swiss francs
Typical Swiss wines	100,000

Inquiries concerning this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Room E11, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 449), quoting reference CRE 4006/G.

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Switzerland and the Malagasy Republic

THE *Board of Trade Journal* of June 5, 1964, published a notice about an Agreement on Trade, Protection of Investments and Technical Co-operation between Switzerland and the Malagasy Republic signed at Berne on March 17, 1964. The terms of the Agreement, which also applies to Liechtenstein as long as it is linked to Switzerland by a Customs Union, were that it should come into immediate provisional effect, remaining valid until December 31, 1965, and be subject to tacit renewal thereafter for one-year periods.

As from March 31, 1966, the Agreement was made binding on both sides. It continues to be subject to annual renewal until denounced in writing three months in advance of expiry by either party.

The Swiss Government will continue to grant the same facilities as are at present accorded to goods from the Malagasy Republic, and in particular the import without quota restriction of various agricultural products, including: coffee, cereals, spices; and other items, including mineral products, raw hides and skins, straw hats, and unworked semi-precious stones.

The Government of the Malagasy Republic will authorize the import of Swiss products, including milk and milk products, miscellaneous chemicals, textiles, electrical and mechanical equipment, photographic appliances and accessories, watches and clocks and miscellaneous manufactures, etc. Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 479, 480 or 481).

Double Taxation Agreement—Singapore

THE BOARD of Inland Revenue announce that a Double Taxation Agreement between Singapore and the United Kingdom was signed in Singapore on December 1, 1966.

The Text of the Agreement will be published shortly by Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

Hints to businessmen visiting Switzerland

A REVISED edition of the booklet on Switzerland has been published in the 'Hints to Business Men' series.

British businessmen who intend visiting this country on export business can obtain a copy of the booklet on application to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room 020, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 7146), or to any Regional Office of the Board of Trade, or on personal application to the Export Information Centre, Board of Trade, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.4.

Trinidad and Tobago and Yugoslavia

IN A PRESS release dated October 25, 1966, the Trinidad and Tobago Government announced the signing in Washington of a trade agreement between Yugoslavia and Trinidad and Tobago.

The Agreement provides, *inter alia*, that each Contracting Party will apply the most favoured nation treatment to products originating from the territory of the other with respect to all duties, taxes and charges, and with respect to all regulations and formalities in connection with existing or future duty payments on the importation or exportation of foreign products and on the warehousing or transit of such products.

The Agreement is for an initial period of one year but will continue in force automatically unless terminated by one of the Contracting Parties.

Annexed to the Agreement are lists of the main products in which it is intended trade will be stimulated. The annex may be expanded at any time.

List of Yugoslav exports to Trinidad and Tobago

Agricultural machines and implements, construction, textile, tool and other machines, various equipment (for power plants, fruit and vegetable processing, tomato processing, dairies, oil factories, slaughter-houses, cheese processing, powdered dried fish, cement plants, sugar mills, sawmills, canned fish, cardboard, leather, footwear, metallic furniture, ready-made clothes machines, etc.), various cranes, diesel generating sets, various sea crafts, measuring, medical and other instruments, aluminium products, cables, products of metal processing industry (household dishes, tools, fittings, armature, nails), radio industry, electrical engineering material, electrical machinery, telephone exchanges, electrical measuring instruments, electrical and gas kitchen ranges, boilers, refrigerators, sewing machines, crystal and pressed glass, optical glass, sanitary ceramics, pharmaceuticals and medicaments, soda and other chemicals, paints and varnish, drinks and liquors.

List of Yugoslav imports from Trinidad and Tobago

Sugar, molasses, cocoa beans, coffee, fruit juices, fruits, Angostura bitters, rum, miscellaneous manufactures.

A copy of the Agreement is available for inspection at Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 471).

Inquiries about the above Notice should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2627).

Czechoslovakia and Iceland

IT HAS BEEN reported that a long-term Trade and Payments Agreement was signed in Brno on September 12 between the Governments of Czechoslovakia and Iceland. This agreement covers the period from October 1, 1966, to September 30, 1970.

The trade agreement covers the export to Czechoslovakia of such goods as quick-frozen fish fillets, whole-frozen fish, salted herring, fish meal, veterinary and medical liquid fish-oil and whale-oil, canned fish products and agricultural products, including hides, skins, cleaned casings, cheese, mutton, lamb, beef and wool and other products.

The new Payments Agreement provides for payments between the two countries to be made in free currency whereas in previous Agreements the aim has been to balance barter of goods.

Inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2267), quoting reference CRE 6241/G).

Italy and Sweden

THE ITALIAN Minister of Foreign Trade announces that the trade agreement now in force between Italy and Sweden has been tacitly extended for a further year to October 31, 1967.

Automatic licensing will continue to be extended to printing machinery and motor vehicles. Inquiries concerning this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Room E11, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 450). Ref. CRE 9708/G.

Rumania and United Arab Republic

IT HAS BEEN reported that the long-term trade agreement and the long-term payments agreement for period 1967-1970 between Rumania and the United Arab Republic was signed in Bucharest on November 14. A Protocol concerning the exchange of goods in 1967 between the two countries was also signed.

Under the terms of the Protocol Rumania will deliver to the United Arab Republic machinery and equipment, chemicals, oil products, timber and timber products, cement, tobacco, tyres and foodstuffs. The United Arab Republic will export to Rumania cotton, rice, cotton fabric, seaweed, citrus fruits and peanuts.

No further details are available.

Inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2267), quoting reference CRE 2568/G.

Yugoslav interest in British computers

THE BRITISH National Export Council has announced that Yugoslavia's first computer centre is to be established in Belgrade, and British firms are among those being asked to tender for supplying the necessary computer installations. In October of this year, a Yugoslav study group, sponsored by the British National Export Council and BETA (Business Equipment Trade Association), came to London for the Business Efficiency Exhibition, and also visited a number of British computer firms. Three of these firms – Elliott Automation, English Electric Leo Marconi, and International Computers and Tabulators, are now supplying information about delivery dates, credit terms, etc. to the Yugoslav authorities. The projected Belgrade computer centre will service a number of firms. It is also probable that three further computer centres will eventually be opened in Yugoslavia.

British commercial representatives overseas

THE FOLLOWING amendments should be made to the list of British Commercial Representatives Overseas as published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on October 7 and subsequently amended:

ADEN – Telephone number: *delete* Maala 4856, *substitute* 23650. (The rest of the entry remains unchanged.)

BARBADOS – *delete* British Trade Commissioner, British Trade Commission, *substitute* British High Commission, *delete* Tradcom, *substitute* UKREP.

IRAN – *delete* existing telephone numbers, *substitute* 45011/4, 46017, 612394 and 612406.

MALAWI – *delete* Mr. J. S. Renwick, First Secretary (Commercial), *substitute* Mr. R. W. Howell, Second Secretary (Commercial).

SPAIN – Telephone number – *delete* 'and 219 02 04'.

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Information for exporters

Brief details are given below of some of the Calls for Tender reported in recent issues of the **Export Service Bulletin.**†

For further information contact Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 404 and 406. Telex 25977 AB: Bothillgate, Ldn.) Quote country, commodity and E.S.B. reference number. The date given is the closing date and refers to the current year unless otherwise indicated. An asterisk implies that tender documents are available on loan. The number in brackets is that of the Bulletin in which the inquiry appeared. Copies of these Bulletins may be obtained from the address above at 2s. each. Remittance with order, please.

ARGENTINA

(234/66) Hydrocarbon Extraction for Gas del Estado. March 6, 1967. E.S.B. 44858/66.

AUSTRALIA

(233/66) Sewage Treatment Plant for Blue Mountains City Council, NSW. January 27, 1967. E.S.B. 44560/66.*

(235/66) Radio Sets for Department of Supply, Melbourne. January 10, 1967. E.S.B. 44905/66.*

Electricity Commission of New South Wales:

(233/66) Circuit Breakers and Transformers. January 16, 1967. E.S.B. 44549/66.*

(238/66) Circuit Breakers and Current Transformers. January 16, 1967. E.S.B. 45349/66.*

(237/66) Hollow Jet Valves for Metropolitan Water Sewage and Drainage Board. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 44281/66.*

(233/66) Turbo Generators for Northern Electricity Authority of Queensland. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 42753/66.*

(235/66) Arrestors for Postmaster General's Dept. January 17, 1967. E.S.B. 44903/66.*

BURMA

(234/66) Cables and Accessories for Electricity Supply Board. January 16, 1967. E.S.B. 44849/66.*

Myanma Export Import Corporation:

(233/66) Hand Tool. December 30. E.S.B. 44531/66.*

(233/66) Anchor and Chain. December 31. E.S.B. 44544/66.*

(233/66) Taps, Dies and Cutters. January 5, 1967. E.S.B. 44532/66.*

(233/66) Files. January 5, 1967. E.S.B. 44529/66.*

(233/66) Pulp and Paper Mill. January 31, 1967. E.S.B. 44528/66.*

(233/66) Files. December 30. E.S.B. 44530/66.*

(233/66) Pipe Flanges. December 21. E.S.B. 44559/66.*

(233/66) Multi-Knife Chipper. January 31, 1967. E.S.B. 44526/66.*

(233/66) Straw Board Plant. January 31, 1967. E.S.B. 44627/66.*

(233/66) Valves. December 31. E.S.B. 44543/66.*

(233/66) Calcium Carbide. January 15, 1967. E.S.B. 44551/66.*

(234/66) Impeller Pumps. December 30. E.S.B. 44586/66.*

(234/66) Radial Gate. January 14, 1967. E.S.B. 44806/66.*

(234/66) Piles and Sluice Gates. January 10, 1967. E.S.B. 44596/66.*

(234/66) Pump. December 31. E.S.B. 44801/66.*

(234/66) Radial Gate and Hoist. January 14, 1967. E.S.B. 44805/66.*

(234/66) Storage Tanks. December 31. E.S.B. 44598/66.*

(234/66) Pressure Relief Valve. December 31. E.S.B. 44599/66.*

(234/66) Control Valve. December 31. E.S.B. 44600/66.*

(234/66) Cotton Yarn. December 23. E.S.B. 44848/66.*

(234/66) Copper Sheet and Tubing. January 17, 1967. E.S.B. 44552/66.*

(234/66) Lathes. January 15. 1967. E.S.B. 44553/66.*

(234/66) Hand Tools. January 5. 1967. E.S.B. 44533/66.*

(234/66) Hand Tools. January 5, 1967. E.S.B. 44534/66.*

(237/66) Vehicles. December 30. E.S.B. 45334/66.*

(234/66) Cement. December 31. E.S.B. 44840/66.*

(237/66) Public Address Equipment. December 30. E.S.B. 45333/66.*

State Timber Board:

(238/66) Air Compressors. December 26. E.S.B. 45666/66.*

(238/66) Pipes. December 26. E.S.B. 45667/66.*

(238/66) Circular Saws. December 26. E.S.B. 45668/66.*

(238/66) Grinding Stone and Files. December 26. E.S.B. 45669/66.*

CANADA

(234/66) Construction of Dam and Associated Works for B.C. Hydro and Power Authority. (Advance Information.) Closing date not known. E.S.B. 44854/66.*

234/66) Turbines and Governors for Manitoba Hydro. January 24, 1967. E.S.B. 44857/66.*

CEYLON

(238/66) Mild Steel Bars for Ceylon State Hardware Corporation. December 21. E.S.B. 45355/66.

(233/66) Ink Ribbons for Ticket Machines for Ceylon Transport Board. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 43781/66.*

(238/66) Bitumen Compound for Department of Government Electrical Undertakings. December 23. E.S.B. 45356/66.

(233/66) Textile Machinery for Department of Rural Development for Small Industries. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 43784/66.*

COLOMBIA

(233/66) Bulk Sugar Handling Equipment for Empresa Puertos de Colombia. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to January 13, 1967. E.S.B. 39247/66.*

COSTA RICA

(234/66) Telephone Exchanges for El Departamento de Aprovisionamiento. February 15, 1967. E.S.B. 44581/66.*

(234/66) Cable Accessories for El Instituto Costarricense de Electricidad. January 4, 1967. E.S.B. 44571/66.*

EL SALVADOR

(237/66) Linotype Metal for Proveeduria General de da Republica. January 10, 1967. E.S.B. 45338/66.*

ETHIOPIA

(237/66) Radio Link Equipment for Imperial Board of Telecommunications. December 22. E.S.B. 44953/66.*

FORMOSA

Central Trust of China:

(233/66) Locomotives. December 23. E.S.B. 44186/66.*

(237/66) Herringbone Gear and Pinions. January 10, 1967. E.S.B. 44966/66.*

(237/66) Exhaust Fan. December 21. E.S.B. 44961/66.*

(237/66) Tobacco Machinery. December 30. E.S.B. 44962/66.*

(237/66) Relays. December 22. E.S.B. 44963/66.*

(237/66) Tobacco Leaf Humidifying Equipment. December 30. E.S.B. 44964/66.*

(237/66) Backfill Tamper. January 17, 1967. E.S.B. 44965/66.*

(237/66) Threshing Machinery. December 30. E.S.B. 44958/66.*

(237/66) Vibro-Hammer. December 26. E.S.B. 44959/66.*

(237/66) Boiler Tube. January 18, 1967. E.S.B. 44960/66.*

(237/66) Rubber Sleeves. (Further Information.) December 22. Tender re-issued. E.S.B. 31215/66.*

(237/66) Boilerhouse Tubes. December 27. E.S.B. 44956/66.*

(237/66) Vibrating Compaction Roller. December 28. E.S.B. 44957/66.*

(238/66) Concrete Testing Equipment. (Re-issue of Tender). Closing date now December 23. E.S.B. 29435/66.*

Bertram Mycock, BBC industrial correspondent, interviewing Mr. Peter Boult (left), Symbol Biscuits' marketing director, during the filming of a TV programme in the 'Made in Britain' series. The programmes investigate outstanding performances in the export field, and Symbol Biscuits were chosen in the food sector because their export sales to more than 50 countries are four times the average for the biscuit industry.

GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF

NATO Infrastructure Contract:

German Government:

(236/66) Road Construction Work. Apply by January 2, 1967. G. D. 2947/66.

(236/66) Construction of a NATO Facility. Apply by January 18, 1967. G.D. 2950/66.

(238/66) Construction of a NATO Facility. Apply by January 18, 1967. G.D. 2960/66.

GREECE

Hellenic State Railways:

(235/66) Oil Engine Spare Parts. December 23. E.S.B. 44893/66.*

(235/66) Welding Electrodes. December 23. E.S.B. 44891/66.*

(235/66) Water Meters for Hellenic Water Co. December 23. E.S.B. 44896/66.*

Ministry of Commerce:

(235/66) Miscellaneous Machines and Equipment. December 28. E.S.B. 44901/66.*

(235/66) Distortion Meter. January 4, 1967. E.S.B. 44900/66.*

INDIA

(235/66) Computer Tape Unit for Atomic Energy Establishment. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 42875/66.*

(237/66) Tube Expanding Apparatus; Chamfering Machine for Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. December 20. E.S.B. 44954/66.

(235/66) Fertilizers for Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. January 10, 1967. E.S.B. 44878/66.*

(234/66) Boilers for Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. December 28. E.S.B. 44868/66.

Mysore Public Works Department:

(234/66) Dam Control Instruments. January 2, 1967. E.S.B. 44861/66.

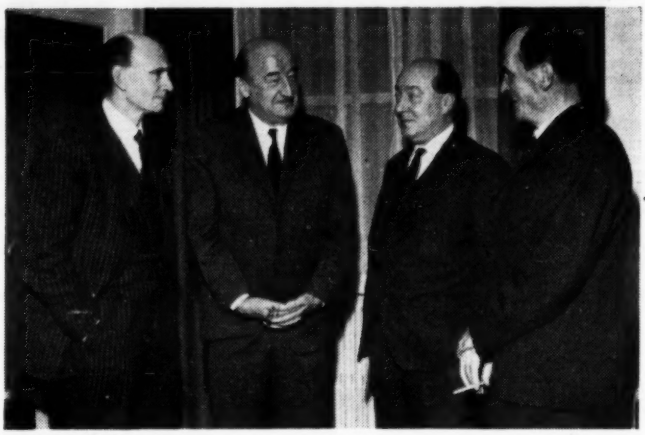
(234/66) Dam Control Instruments. January 2, 1967. E.S.B. 44862/66.*

† **The Export Service Bulletin,** *a 'must' for exporters is published daily from Monday to Friday. A week's issues may contain as many as 500 calls for tender in addition to numerous inquiries from foreign firms for British goods, offers to represent British companies in overseas markets, reports on foreign markets for selected products, etc. Each quarter an issue entitled, 'World Economic Comments', summarises the economic conditions in more than 100 countries. Special supplements devoted to particular countries are also published from time to time. A year's subscription, which will bring you all the issues, costs only* **£10 10s.**

The Export Service Bulletin *is available only to individuals resident and firms registered and carrying on business in the United Kingdom.*

If you would like a specimen copy, get in touch with Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 7058, Telex 25977, AB: Bothillgate, Ldn.) mentioning the products or countries of special interest to you.

A party of Russian technologists is shown during a half-day visit to the Accles & Pollock factory in Oldbury, Birmingham, during November. They saw tubing being manufactured under a £250,000 contract placed with the company by Simon Carves Ltd. of Cheadle Heath, Cheshire. The tubing is being installed in plant in the Soviet Union manufacturing polyethylene by the ICI process.



Mr. David Mitchell, chairman of BFM Exhibitions, Ltd., and Mr. Norman Wooldridge, secretary, were hosts to Dr. R. Krugmann, senior director of the Cologne International Furniture Fairs and Mr. H. E. Melsom, their United Kingdom agent, when they visited London recently.

IRAN

(234/66) Hydraulic Jacks for Iranian State Railways. (Further Information.) January 30, 1967. E.S.B. 41963/66.*

(234/66) Miners' Lamps for Steel Corporation of Iran. January 30, 1967. E.S.B. 44863/66.*

IRAQ

(235/66) Paint for Government Oil Refineries Administration. December 31. E.S.B. 44574/66.

(235/66) Chemicals for Iraqi Ports Administration. December 22. E.S.B. 44573/66.

(234/66) Buses for Ministry of Defence. January 24, 1967. E.S.B. 44867/66.*

(235/66) Bakery Machinery Spare Parts for Ministry of Finance. January 15, 1967. E.S.B. 44569/66.*

IRISH REPUBLIC

(235/66) Construction of Cargo Terminal for Department of Transport and Power. December 22. E.S.B. 44565/66.

JAPAN

Electric Power Development Co., Ltd.:

(235/66) Power Station Equipment. January 10, 1967. E.S.B. 44865/66.

(238/66) Penstock and Appurtenant Works. January 27, 1967. E.S.B. 45348/66.

JORDAN

(233/66) Irrigation Plant and Equipment for Natural Resources Authority. February 1, 1967. E.S.B. 44847/66.

KUWAIT

The Arabian Oil Co. (Japan) Ltd.:

(234/66) Sodium Bentonite. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 42820/66.*

(234/66) Q-Broxin (or equivalent). (Further Information.) E.S.B. 42822/66.*

(234/66) Coarse Walnut. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 42823/66.*

(234/66) Industrial Gases. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 42825/66.*

LIBYA

(238/66) Wood Poles for Electricity Corporation of Tripolitania. January 2, 1967. E.S.B. 45344/66.

(238/66) Housing Projects for Ministry of Housing and State Property. February 6, 1967. E.S.B. 45347/66.*

MALAGASY REPUBLIC

(234/66) Telephone Exchange for La Division des Approvisionnements du Resean National des Chemin de fer. January 28, 1967. E.S.B. 44510/66.*

MALAYSIA

(236/66) Radio Equipment for Controller of Telecommunications. January 31, 1967. E.S.B. 44930/66.*

(237/66) Television Systems and Equipment for The Malaysian Broadcasting Centre. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to January 20, 1967, with amendments to specifications. E.S.B. 36737/66.*

MALTA

Director of Contracts:

(237/66) Bedspread Material. January 4, 1967. E.S.B. 45335/66.*

(238/66) Cotton Damask. January 4, 1967. E.S.B. 45336/66.*

NETHERLANDS

(235/66) Road Work for Director of Waterways. January 3, 1967. E.S.B. 44910/66.

NEW ZEALAND

General Post Office:

(234/66) Power Press. January 20, 1967. E.S.B. 44869/66.*

(234/66) Clocks. January 25, 1967. E.S.B. 44870/66.*

(237/66) Radio Components. January 27, 1967. E.S.B. 45301/66.*

(237/66) Coaxial Cable. January 26, 1967. E.S.B. 44990/66.*

New Zealand Electricity Department:

(234/66) Circuit Breakers. February 14, 1967. E.S.B. 44879/66.*

(234/66) Crane. February 7, 1967. E.S.B. 44880/66.*

(237/66) Point Detector Boxes for New Zealand Railways. January 16, 1967. E.S.B. 45325/66.

(234/66) Cooling Towers for New Zealand Steel Ltd. (Pre-Qualification.) Closing date not known. E.S.B. 44846/66.

NIGERIA

(236/66) Consultancy Services for Communications Satellite Station for Federal Ministry of Communications. Apply by December 21. E.S.B. 44952/66.

PAKISTAN

Directorate of Industries and Commerce:

(234/66) Instructional Steam Plant. December 22. E.S.B. 44822/66.

(234/66) Gauges; Pumps. December 22. E.S.B. 44823/66.

(234/66) Turbines; Measuring Equipment. December 23. E.S.B. 44825/66.

(234/66) Wood Working and Pattern Machinery. December 23. E.S.B. 44824/66.

(234/66) Measuring Apparatus. December 21. E.S.B. 44820/66.

Directorate of Supply:

(235/66) Laboratory Equipment. December 31. E.S.B. 44877/66.

(236/66) Wiring Equipment. (Further Information.) Tender repeated. Closing date now January 15, 1967. E.S.B. 5666/66.*

(238/66) Electrical Technological Equipment. December 28. E.S.B. 45350/66.*

(238/66) Submersible Pumps. December 26. E.S.B. 45351/66.*

(238/66) Electrical Meters and Measuring Equipment; Tape Recorder; Electricians' Tools. December 24. E.S.B. 45352/66.

(235/66) Refractometer for Government of East Pakistan. December 31. E.S.B. 44876/66.

(234/66) Petrol Engine for Government of West Pakistan. December 20. E.S.B. 44819/66.

Pakistan Eastern Railway:

(236/66) Expanded Steel. January 2, 1967. E.S.B. 44881/66.

(236/66) M. S. Rivets. December 31. E.S.B. 44882/66.

(234/66) Metal Plates for Pakistan Western Railway. December 22. E.S.B. 44539/66.

PERU

(234/66) Maritime Terminal for Ministry of Finance and Commerce (Further Information.) E.S.B. 16659/66.

SAUDI ARABIA

(236/66) Frontier Survey for Saudi-Jordanian Frontier Technical Committee, Jordan. January 7, 1967. E.S.B. 41239/66.

SOUTH AFRICA

Cape Provincial Tender Board:

(237/66) Radio Communication Equipment. January 20, 1967. E.S.B. 44982/66.*

(237/66) Laboratory Equipment. January 6, 1967. E.S.B. 45306/66.*

(237/66) Compression Testing Machines. January 3, 1967. E.S.B. 45302/66.*

(237/66) Printing. January 3, 1967. E.S.B. 45303/66.*

(237/66) Cotton Blankets. January 6, 1967. E.S.B. 45304/66.*

(237/66) Passenger Vehicles. January 3, 1967. E.S.B. 45305/66.*

(235/66) Trolley Buses for Durban City Council (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to December 23. E.S.B. 32887/66.*

(235/66) Ultramicrotome for State Tender Board. January 4, 1967. E.S.B. 44909/66.*

SPAIN

(237/66) Refuse Processing Plant for Excmo Ayuntamiento Burgos. January 25, 1967. E.S.B. 44980/66.

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SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

(234/66) Rail Cars for Chemins de fer Syriens. January 15, 1967. Tender documents (in French) available. E.S.B. 44844/66.*

(234/66) Locks and Keys for Syrian Electricity Authority. December 31. E.S.B. 44855/66.*

(234/66) Telephone Cables for Syrian Posts and Telecommunications Establishment. January 17, 1967. E.S.B. 44845/66.*

TANZANIA

(233/66) Telephone Extension for East African Posts and Telecommunications Aministration. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to January 11, 1967. E.S.B. 41167/66.

THAILAND

(233/66) Radiators for Locomotives for State Railway of Thailand. December 28. E.S.B. 44829/66.

TUNISIA

La Regele Nationale des Tabacset des Allumettes:

(237/66) Cigarette Filter Paper. January 17, 1967. E.S.B. 44991/66.

(237/66) Aluminium Foil. January 17, 1967. E.S.B. 44992/66.

(237/66) Cellulose Film. January 17, 1967. E.S.B. 44993/66.

(237/66) Cigarette Paper Adhesives. January 17, 1967. E.S.B. 44994/66.

UGANDA

(237/66) Automatic Telephone Exchange for East African Posts and Telecommunications Administration. (Advance Information.) E.S.B. 45340/66.

URUGUAY

(235/66) Reflecting Materials for Ministry of Public Works. (Further Information.) 1st call December 15, 2nd Call December 21. E.S.B. 38504/66.

VENEZUELA

(237/66) Mechanical Accounting Equipment for Ministry of Finance. December 21. E.S.B. 45341/66.

VIETNAM

(235/66) Meal for Central Purchasing Authority. December 21. E.S.B. 44885/66.*

ZAMBIA

Central Supply and Tender Board:

(237/66) Overhead Line Materials. December 30. E.S.B. 45326/66.*

(237/66) Wire. December 30. E.S.B. 45327/66.*

(237/66) Woodworking Machinery. December 30. E.S.B. 45328/66.*

(237/66) Schools Supplies. January 6, 1967. E.S.B. 45329/66.*

(237/66) Boots and Shoes. December 30. E.S.B. 45330/66.*

Agency and export opportunities, market surveys, etc.

Brief details are given below of some of the inquiries for British goods, offers to represent British principals, market reports etc., published in recent issues of the **Export Service Bulletin.**†

Further information about these and copies of the Bulletins in which they appeared may be obtained from Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 427, Telex 25977, AB: Bothillgate, Ldn.) at 2s. per copy. Remittance with order, please. Please quote the number in brackets, the country and commodity in all inquiries.

Algeria
(234/66) Inquiry for radios; record players; tape recorders. E.S.B. 44718/66.
(236/66) Inquiry for prefabricated schools. E.S.B. 43210/66.

Australia
(234/66) Inquiry for fancy goods; gift lines. E.S.B. 43403/66.
(235/66) Manufacture under licence – air conditioning and ventilating equipment; heating equipment. E.S.B. 44029/66.
(237/66) Inquiry for automotive parts and accessories; electric fans. E.S.B. 45179/66.
(237/66) Inquiry for dragees. E.S.B. 45110/66.

Austria
(238/66) Inquiry for sports goods and equipment. E.S.B. 45238/66.

Bolivia
(235/66) Inquiry for domestic items; enamelware. E.S.B. 44465/66.
(235/66) Inquiry for hardboard manufacturing equipment. E.S.B. 44771/66.
(235/66) Inquiry for knitwear. E.S.B. 44772/66.

Canada
(238/66) Agency inquiry for circuit breakers. E.S.B. 45295/66.
(233/66) Inquiry for plant maintenance supplies. E.S.B. 44214/66.
(235/66) Inquiry for electronic components. E.S.B. 44766/66.
(235/66) Inquiry for horseshoe nails. E.S.B. 44736/66.
(237/66) Inquiry for mop handles. E.S.B. 25791/65.
(237/66) Inquiry for tie and neckwear fabrics. E.S.B. 43880/66.
(237/66) Inquiry for veterinary and related preparations. E.S.B. 45096/66.
(238/66) Inquiry for peppermills. E.S.B. 45095/66.

Ceylon
(238/66) Inquiry for steel sheet. E.S.B. 45294/66.

Ecuador
(237/66) Inquiry for hydrogenation equipment. E.S.B. 44780/66.

Finland
(238/66) Agency inquiry for wire and wire cloth; fuel oil additives. E.S.B. 45424/66.
(234/66) Inquiry for leather; tent cloth and accessories; transparent plastic sheet. E.S.B. 41438/66.

†For further details on the Export Service Bulletin see page 1468.

France
(233/66) Agency inquiry for dress fabrics; women's ready-to-wear clothing. E.S.B. 44363/66.
(234/66) Agency inquiry for furniture haberdashery. E.S.B. 41002/66.
(235/66) Agency inquiry for medical and surgical equipment. E.S.B. 45037/66.
(237/66) Agency inquiry for electrical equipment and supplies. E.S.B. 45190/66.
(234/66) Inquiry for yacht fittings and equipment. E.S.B. 40685/66.
(237/66) Inquiry for fish; meat. E.S.B. 45188/66.

Germany, Federal Republic of
237/66) Agency inquiry for sports goods and equipment. E.S.B. 45241/66.
(234/66) Inquiry for chemical cleaning machinery. E.S.B. 44628/66.
(236/66) Import opportunity – flowers; fruit trees. C.R.E. 66/65.
(236/66) International Schools Exhibition. E.S.B. 42440/66.

Greece
(235/66) Agency inquiry for petrol engines. E.S.B. 45055/66.
(237/66) Agency inquiry for lathes; machine tools. E.S.B. 45109/66.

Iceland
(234/66) Inquiry in respect of building systems. E.S.B. 44624/66.

India
(237/66) Inquiry for galvanized cuttings. E.S.B. 45101/66.

Irish Republic
(234/66) Inquiry for forge shop machinery; machine shop equipment. E.S.B. 43119/66.

Israel
(235/66) Agency inquiry for cigarette lighters; cosmetics; soaps and hair cream; razor blades. E.S.B. 25535/66.
(237/66) Agency inquiry for analytical instruments; electronic instruments. E.S.B. 31082/66.
(236/66) Inquiry for industrial washing machines. E.S.B. 45054/66.

Italy
(233/66) Agency inquiry for gloves; synthetic fibre products. E.S.B. 44216/66.
(235/66) Agency inquiry for clothing industry accessories; linen; sewing machine spooling machinery; textiles. E.S.B. 18915/65.
(237/66) Inquiry for kitchen and laundry equipment; telephone systems; building installations. E.S.B. 45219/66.

Jamaica
(237/66) Inquiry for lumber handling equipment. E.S.B. 45125/66.

Lebanon
(233/66) Agency inquiry for clothing; textiles. E.S.B. 32958/66.

Morocco
(237/66) Agency inquiry for weaving looms. E.S.B. 45032/66.

Netherlands
(233/66) Inquiry for disinfectant sprayers. E.S.B. 44251/66.

Nigeria
(234/66) Agency inquiry for oil exploration equipment. E.S.B. 44327/66.

Pakistan
(234/66) Inquiry for agricultural machinery components. E.S.B. 39022/66.

Poland
(233/66) Inquiry for freezing out equipment. E.S.B. 43585/66.
(237/66) Inquiry for scaffolding. E.S.B. 45145/66.

Rumania
(234/66) Inquiry for fibre glass plant and equipment. E.S.B. 44420/66.

Rumania/France
(236/66) Trade Agreement. C.R.E. 4949/G.

Saudi Arabia
(237/66) Agency inquiry for contractors' plant and equipment. E.S.B. 45062/66.

Sweden
(237/66) Inquiry for slippers. E.S.B. 45167/66.
(237/66) Inquiry for textile products. E.S.B. 45099/66.

Switzerland
(233/66) Agency inquiry for brake fluid; chemicals; hydraulic oils. E.S.B. 44634/66.
(234/66) Agency inquiry for plastic fence posts; electric cord. E.S.B. 44633/66.
(236/66) Agency inquiry for stainless steel sections and tubes. E.S.B. 42447/66.
(237/66) Agency inquiry for battery chargers. E.S.B. 45201/66.
(237/66) Agency inquiry for yarns. E.S.B. 45187/66.
(238/66) Agency inquiry for rubber sheets and tubing. E.S.B. 45163/66.
(235/66) Inquiry for clothing; sportswear. E.S.B. 44037/66.
(236/66) Inquiry for aluminium producing plant. E.S.B. 44712/66.

Syrian Arab Republic
(235/66) Inquiry for chemicals; industrial machinery; oils; wire. E.S.B. 44647/66.
(236/66) Inquiry for dyeing plant. E.S.B. 44720/66.

Trinidad and Tobago
(233/66) Inquiry for rivets. E.S.B. 33529/66.

Turkey
(236/66) Agency inquiry for electronic and electric equipment; surgical and hospital equipment; mining equipment; consulting engineering services. E.S.B. 44792/66.

Uganda
(237/66) Agency inquiry for steel circles. E.S.B. 45165/66.
(238/66) Agency inquiry for clothing; piece-goods; crockery and cutlery; sports goods; hand tools; bicycle spares. E.S.B. 45166/66.
(238/66) Agency inquiry for glass. E.S.B. 6890/66.
(235/66) Inquiry for electric hand dryers. E.S.B. 44755/66.

United States of America
(233/66) Inquiry for darts. E.S.B. 44070/66.
(234/66) Inquiry for bearings; castings and forgings; metal products. E.S.B. 44032/66.
(234/66) Inquiry for paintings. E.S.B. 37380/66.
(234/66) Inquiry for sporting goods. E.S.B. 43937/66.
(237/66) Inquiry for brass rods. E.S.B. 45422/66.
(237/66) Inquiry for clothing; footwear; skis. E.S.B. 45232/66.
(238/66) Inquiry for rail-making machinery. E.S.B. 1873/66.

Yugoslavia
(236/66) Free Trade Zone – Belgrade. E.S.B. 21893/66.

BOARD OF TRADE REGIONAL OFFICES

The normal Board of Trade contact for firms outside London is the Board's nearest regional office. These offices are able to offer traders help and advice on exports, starting a new factory and similar problems. (*Addresses on page 1323 of November 25 issue.*

Advertisement of Company Meeting

S. SIMPSON LIMITED

SALES RECORD

DAKS clothing sold in more than seventy countries

THE 33RD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of S. Simpson Limited was held on December 6 in London, Dr. S. L. Simpson, Chairman, presiding.

The following is his circulated statement:

In presenting to you the Annual Report and Accounts for the year under review, your Directors are again able to record a new peak of sales for S. Simpson Limited and Simpson (Piccadilly) Limited although increased costs and overheads have prevented this being reflected adequately in increased net profits.

The consolidated balance sheet of the group shows current assets of £4,032,240. The aggregate of current liabilities and provisions is £1,269,523. The surplus of current assets over current liabilities is, therefore, £2,762,717.

The sales of DAKS clothing both in the Home and Export Markets exceeded the previous year, with increases in the U.S.A. of 25 per cent and in Europe of 20 per cent. During the year we played a leading part in the British Menswear Guild's mission to New York in March and in the opening of the British Trade Centre in New York in July, at which period DAKS clothing was prominently exhibited by leading retailers throughout the United States.

We have always been pioneers in modern trends both in style and cloth, while maintaining the manly character associated with the best traditions of English tailoring. The name DAKS means fashion and good taste in men's clothing throughout the world. Our products are sold in more than 70 countries and today the image projected is identical throughout. The introduction of the DAKS 'Plus' suit last year was a successful innovation which provided the exclusive hand-made features and skills associated with the highest quality English bespoke tailoring. The exceptional value offered in this new tailoring achievement will have a far reaching effect in the trend of discriminatory demand for high quality ready to wear clothing.

DAKS skirts are being sold in fashion centres all over the world and our co-ordinates planned for the Spring of 1967 give them a versatility never previously achieved.

Acquisition

In my Statement to the Shareholders at the last Annual General Meeting I mentioned the need for new manufacturing units or acquisitions. Our strong liquid position enabled your directors in August 1966 to purchase for cash the total shareholding of The Invertère Coat Company Limited of Newton Abbot, Devon, and its subsidiaries for £243,000. This Company's main production is top quality casual coats and over 75 per cent of its output is exported to the U.S.A. Arrangements have been made to ensure continuity of management and your Directors are confident that this project will become an expanding and profitable investment. Further, your Company has recently established a new production unit at West Calder in Scotland.

Mr. H. Balcon, who was appointed Managing Director in 1959, retired from the Company in March 1966 after 40 years' service. Following this, Mr. Frederick Brame was appointed Deputy Chairman and Managing Director. Mr. Brame joined S. Simpson Limited 37 years ago and became Managing Director of Simpson (Piccadilly) Limited in 1959. He is well-known in the clothing industry in this country and in the U.S.A. and brings considerable experience to both the manufacturing and retail fields

Simpson (Piccadilly) Limited

It has been another year of progress for your wholly owned Subsidiary Company, Simpson (Piccadilly) Limited, where in addition to the record sales there was also a further increase in the number of customers served. The Retail Export Department has attracted overseas visitors in increasing numbers and has made a substantial contribution to our National Export Drive by presenting a high standard of service combined with a wide choice of quality merchandise.

This was particularly marked during the time of the World Cup, when the Store made special efforts to welcome the many visitors to London by having specially trained staff to deal with any export problems and language difficulties. The Store also enjoyed personal visits from all the leading officials and members of the competing teams.

Mr. Brame's appointment with the Parent Company and his increasing area of responsibility have necessitated certain management changes at Simpson (Piceadilly) Limited. Mr. Martin Moss joined the Company on September 12 in the capacity of Deputy Managing Director. Mr. Moss brings great experience to this executive office, and his wide knowledge of retailing in quality merchandise will be fully utilized in future developments.

In conclusion, I would like to express my thanks to all members of the Organization for their continued loyalty and strenuous efforts throughout the year.

The report and accounts were adopted.

Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations in overseas countries

REGISTERED TRADE MARK (RTM) GOODS IN OVERSEAS TARIFF LISTS

The Lists of Tariff, Customs and Import regulations changes in overseas countries published in this section of the Journal *sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view.*

Items which fall into this category will now be preceded by the letters 'r t m'. Readers of the Journal *should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom, but that in the present context they are assumed to refer generally to products of the description stated in brackets.*

While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

Suspension of common customs tariff

THE *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. 204, dated November 9, 1966, contains the text of two Decisions taken by the Council of the European Economic Community regarding the Common Customs Tariff applicable to grapefruit segments. The first Decision, No. 66/633, provides for the temporary reduction of the Common Customs Tariff applicable to the following items:

Tariff heading	Description of Goods	Common Tariff for period January 1, 1967 to June 30, 1967
Ex 20.06	Grapefruit segments:	
B II	Without alcohol, containing added sugar, in immediate containers of a net capacity of:	
(a)	More than 1 kg.	18·4%
(b)	1 kg. or less	20·0%
B III	Otherwise prepared or preserved, in immediate containers of a net capacity of:	
(a) 5	4·5 kg. or more	18·4%
(b)	Lesss than 4·5 kg.	18·4%

This temporary reduction in the Common Customs Tariff shall not exclude the levying where appropriate, over and above the duties referred to above, of an additional duty on sugar, corresponding to the charges paid on sugar imports, and applicable to the quantity of miscellaneous sugars, calculated as sucrose, contained in that product, exceeding a content of 90 per cent by weight.

In order to make this Decision fully effective, the second Decision, No. 66/634, requires Member States, during the period January 1, 1967, to June 30, 1967, to reduce to the temporary levels set out above the Customs duties applicable to these products, where those duties are higher than the rates of the Common Customs Tariff resulting from Decision 66/633.

The French text of these Decisions may be seen on application to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 479).

Further translations of EEC Regulations

The following further translations of EEC Regulations are now available from HMSO, 49 High Holborn, London, W.C.1, and branches. To obtain copies of these Regulations by post, orders and remittances, including postage, should be addressed to HMSO, PO Box 569, Cornwall House, London, S.E.1.

Regulation	Description	Price
50/66	Fixing the standard amounts of levy for certain categories of cereals, flour, groats and meal for the 1966-1967 marketing season	5d. (8d.)
53/66	Amending the Regulation on the levy of the Community tax	8d. (11d.)
54/66	Amending the additional amount of levy on poultry eggs in shell	5d. (8d.)
55/66	To amend Regulation No. 55/65 in respect of the quantities of Cheddar cheese which may be disposed of on the markets of Member States	5d. (8d.)
65/66	Increasing the additional amount of levy on poultry spines and necks	5d. (8d.)

IRISH REPUBLIC

Import quota

THE GOVERNMENT of the Irish Republic have announced the following quota under the Control of Imports Acts, 1934 to 1964, for the period December 1, 1966, to November 30, 1967:

Goods	Quota	Quota No.
Certain electric filament lamps	121,000 articles	31

ISRAEL

Liberalization of imports

THE FOLLOWING items have been added to the list of goods for which Israeli import licences are issued without restriction:

Tariff No.	Description	Import Duty	Purchase Tax
25.15 25.16 68.02(i)	Marble blocks Marble slabs	15%+ IL.440 per ton 15%+IL.800 per ton	10%
39.07(i) (3) 40.13(c) (1) 40.13(c) (9) 61.10(a)	Surgical gloves Gloves for domestic use. Industrial protective gloves	*Plastic gloves* without textile materials: 80% with textile materials: 80% but not less than IL.1.50 a pair. Gloves of unhardened vulcanized *rubber*. Surgical 35% other 80% but not less than IL.1. per pair. Gloves which underwent an impregnation process, coated with (a) Rubber: 80% but not less than IL.1 per pair. (b) Plastic: 80% but not less than IL.1.50 per pair.	15%
73.17	Tubes and pipes of cast iron	60% but not less than IL.500 per ton.	15%
98.03(c)	Propelling pencils and sliding pencils	60% but not less than IL.1 each	15%
98.12	Hair slides	80%	Exempt

Reduction on tariff items

A 10 PER CENT cut in Israeli tariffs on over 300 industrial commodities came into operation on November 1. A complete list of the tariff cuts is kept with tariff section of Export Services Branch.

All inquiries about both these notices should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 460-462).

INDIA

Registration with the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals

THE DIRECTORATE GENERAL of Supplies and Disposals in New Delhi is the central purchasing organization for the State Governments and public undertakings in India, and they have to ensure supplies of stores from reliable firms. For this purpose they maintain a register of firms with whom orders may be placed.

In general registered firms have a distinct advantage over others in meeting orders. Certain demands and contracts are reserved exclusively for registered firms, and in other cases, where requirements are advertised, they receive advance notice.

All firms are eligible for registration but must have a branch office or authorized agent in India, fully competent to act on their behalf, or be prepared to appoint an agent. Applications for inclusion in the register must be made on the prescribed form, DGS & D – 15. The form and its annexure may be obtained from the Director-General of Supplies and Disposals, National Insurance Building, Parliament Street, New Delhi, 1, India, and must be returned to them after completion with a set of catalogues and price lists.

Any inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Room 337, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2277), quoting reference CRE 4952/G.

MALAYSIA

Tariff Advisory Board

THE BOARD OF TRADE have been advised that evidence in respect of television sets, electric refrigerators and electric fans will be heard at 10 a.m. in the Hearing Room of the Tariff Advisory Board, Hwa-Li Building, 63/65 Jalan Ampang, Kuala Lumpur, on December 6, 7 and 8 respectively.

These items were included in a list of goods which it was announced would be considered at a further series of Tariff Advisory Board Inquiries, notice of which appeared in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated October 28, 1966, page 1085.

AUSTRALIA

Tariff Board inquiry cancelled

THE AUSTRALIAN Minister of Trade and Industry has now withdrawn the reference on automotive electrical equipment. Details of the reference were published in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated September 16, 1966, on pages 717 and 718.

ANY LOAD ANYWHERE IN EUROPE ON TIME

PROMPT DELIVERY □ SAFE CARRIAGE □ DEPENDABILITY

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Substitutes notice

THE AUSTRALIAN Customs and Excise Substitutes Notice published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on June 24, 1966 (page 1448) is now cancelled and replaced by the following:

SUBSTITUTES AND IMITATIONS

Under Section 23 of the Customs Tariff 1966 the Minister has power to declare, by notice published in the *Gazette*, that goods specified in the first column of the notice are substitutes or imitations for goods specified in the second column of the notice and to direct that the rate of duty payable in respect of the substitute goods is the rate that would be payable if they were goods for which they are substitutes. This power operates in respect of declared goods in the following Table:

THE TABLE

First Column	Second Column
Embroidery falling within sub-item 58.10.9, being goods that: (a) have embroidered designs occurring solely or principally at or near one or both selvedges; and (b) have a visible background composed of a woven textile fabric containing not less than 20% by weight of man-made fibres calculated by reference to the weight of fibres in the visible background.	Woven textile fabrics that have a composition, weight and weave identical to those of the visible background of the goods referred to in the column opposite.
Embroidery falling within sub-item 58.10.9, being goods that are: (a) not all-over embroidery; (b) embroidered at intervals such that in the opinion of the Collector the fabrics are suitable for making up into bed sheets, pillow cases or bolster cases; (c) made on a base fabric of a kind that, if imported, would fall within paragraph 55.09.32; (d) for use as bed sheeting, pillow casing or bolster casing or in the making up of bed sheets, pillow cases or bolster cases. (See Note opposite.)	Fabrics falling within sub-paragraph 55.09.329. *Note:* Security is required for approved end use if duty is not being paid at rates applicable to 55.09.329.
Pendant or fob watches comprising watch case and watch movement, the watch movement of which is intended to be or will be removed from the watch case after the goods have been entered for home consumption.	Wrist watches falling within sub-item 91.01.2. *Note:* Security is required for approved end use if duty not paid at rates applicable to 91.01.2.
Woven textile fabrics composed of not less than 20% by weight of man-made fibres, being fabrics impregnated or coated with preparations of cellulose derivatives or of other artificial plastic materials amounting to not more than ¼ ounce per square yard of fabric.	Woven textile fabrics of the same kind containing the same percentage by weight of man-made fibres, being fabrics not impregnated or coated with preparations of cellulose derivatives or of other artificial plastic materials. (See also 59.08.91.)
Yarns of a kind to which paragraph 56.05.99 applies, being yarns that: (a) have a textile fibre content wholly or partly of polyvinyl alcohol fibres and cotton fibres; (b) have a polyvinyl alcohol fibre content, calculated on the weight of the polyvinyl alcohol and cotton fibres, of not less than 50% or more than 64%; (c) when containing man-made fibres other than polyvinyl alcohol fibres, contain 50% or more by weight of polyvinyl alcohol fibres, calculated on the man-made fibre content; (d) are in counts not finer than count No. 60, calculated on the cotton system; and (e) are for use in knitting machines.	Single yarns of cotton of the same count. *Note:* Security is required for approved end use if duty is not being paid at rates applicable to single yarns of cotton of the same count.

Revision of Customs By-laws

THE AUSTRALIAN Department of Customs and Excise have announced changes in the By-laws shown below:

New By-law:

The following goods will be admitted under By-law until further notice:

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
Cells, air depolarized	85.03	Free

Amended By-laws

The following By-laws have been amended to apply to the goods as shown:

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
Vehicle parts, of a kind used in vehicles of a kind to which sub-item 87.01.1, 87.02.1 or 87.03.9 applies, but not including the following: electrical wiring harness, sometimes called looms, whether or not fitted to any other component		

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
electrical cable and straps, whether or not fitted to any other component, as follows:		
battery to earth		
battery to starter		
engine to earth		
solenoid switch to starter		
exterior decorative mouldings, including radiator grilles and wheel trim (but not including proprietary insignia emblems), whether or not fitted to any other component		
flashing direction indicating kits, complete or incomplete		
hinges, not fitted to any other component		
lampware, front or rear, not fitted to any other component		
tipping gear, hydraulic, and parts therefor, whether or not fitted to any other component		
for use otherwise than as original components in vehicles, of a kind to which sub-item 87.01.1, 87.02.1 or 87.03.9 applies, under security, as follows:		
Bolts, nuts and studs, for use in connection with road wheels		
Bolts, nuts and washers, when specially designed for use only in connection with vehicle components covered by this reference		
Cylinders, for locks (including ignition locks) and keys therefor		
Engines, crude oil, high speed, of the compression ignition type or of the controlled (spark plug) ignition type, for replacement of internal combustion engines, which, in the opinion of the Minister, have rendered reasonable service in Australia		
Other parts to which paragraph 87.06.99 applies, as follows:		
When imported not fitted to any other component:		
Cowls, with or without header bars or header panels		
Dashboards or dash panels, including insulators		
Fenders, rear, with or without lampware		
Floor pans		
Instrument panels, without instruments, clocks or cigarette and cigar lighters		
Instruments and clusters of instruments, with or without clocks		
Running boards		
When not elsewhere provided for in this reference, but not including components, listed in the following table, and parts therefor unless otherwise specifically indicated		
THE TABLE		
When imported not fitted to any other component:		
axle shafts		
bushings of bronze steel or white metal		
chain or sprocket wheels		
hydraulic braking systems but not including the following:		
brake shoes		
brake drums		
king pins, king pin sets or assemblies		
shackle assemblies		
spring gaiters, except of metal		
worms or worm wheels, not being parts for differential assemblies, driving axle assemblies or transmission gear box assemblies		
When imported separately or otherwise:		
axle systems (other than steering or driving axles) having a rated load capacity of not less than 12,000 lb.		
brake boosters, brake cables, brake ropes, brake rods and brake rod pins		
bodies		
bumper bars		
clutch assemblies, when commercially usable on vehicles of less than 22,400 lb. gross vehicle weight		
differential assemblies, when commercially usable on vehicles of less than 22,400 lb. gross vehicle weight		
driving axle assemblies, when commercially usable on vehicles of less than 22,400 lb. gross vehicle weight		
engines		
exhaust boxes and exhaust pipes		
fuel lines		
fuel tanks		
hub attachments, free wheeling, for front wheel drive vehicles		
joints, universal		
lighters, cigarette and cigar		
mirrors, rear vision		
parts for axle assemblies of the 'I' beam type, as follows:		
axle beams weighing not more than 130 lb. each		
stub axles (or steering knuckles or spindle assemblies), weighing not more than 30 lb. each		
steering levers (including third arms), weighing not more than 20 lb. each for operating stub axles		
propeller shafts		
radiator assemblies		
rims, wheel, in sizes known as: 5·5 x 16, 6·0 x 20, 7·0 x 20, 6·0 x 16, 6·5 x 20, 7·5 x 20		
shock absorbers		
spring hangers		
springs, for suspension purposes		

(*Continued on next page*)

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AUSTRALIA—*continued*

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
transmission gear box assemblies, when commercially usable on vehicles of less than 22,400 lb. gross vehicle weight		
tyres and tubes		
warning devices		
wheels, road, of the disc type, in sizes known as: 5·5 x 16, 6·0 x 20, 7·0 x 20, 6·0 x 16, 6·5 x 20, 7·5 x 20		
wheels, road, of the well base or drop centre rim types		
windscreens		
windscreen washers		
windscreen wipers		
For the purposes of this reference: (a) clutch assemblies including driving and driven plates and covers and parts therefor, but do not include clutch operating linkages and remote control mechanisms; (b) transmission gear box assemblies include gear box housings and covers, gear shift parts for assembly within such housings and clutch housings cast with gear box housings, but do not include gear change linkages and remote control mechanisms; (c) differential assemblies and driving axle assemblies include differential units and companion flanges, differential carriers, driving axle casings and axle shafts, but do not include brake drums, brakes or other brake operated mechanisms; (d) bodies include all that portion, being the passenger or goods carrying structure, commencing at and including the cowl, windscreen and dashboard, and in particular, including pressings, panels or stampings being filler pieces, strengthening brackets or fixtures for use in connection therewith, cabs, front mounted or not, floor pans, rear fenders, running boards and protection for rear mounted engines; (e) axle systems include axles, hubs including spoke spiders where necessary, brake drums, brake backing plates and brake parts mounted thereon and housed within the brake drum or directly mounted on the axle, stubs or spindles, but do not include wheels	..	Free
Paper and paperboard, as follows: Exceeding 205 grammes per square metre: Oiled	48.07.12	Free
Alloys containing: (a) chromium; (b) lithium; or (c) chromium and lithium	74.01	Free
Beryllium-copper blocks, ingots and pigs	74.01	Free
Alloys composed basically of: (a) copper, cobalt and beryllium; (b) copper and beryllium; or (c) copper, nickel and silicon in the form of bars, castings, forgings or mouldings, for use with spot welding machines or in the production of contact points or of welding electrode points, under security	74.03	Free
Beryllium-copper	74.04	Free
Rivets, hollow, for expansion by means of internal broaching mandrel, other than aluminium alloy or monel metal in sizes of less than 0·25 inch diameter	83.09	Free
Compressors, air, portable, of a maximum rated capacity not less than 700 cubic feet of free air delivered per minute at a minimum pressure of 100 lb. per square inch, including driving units imported incorporated therein	84.11	Free
Carbons, arc, that have been subjected to a further process of manufacture than formation into plain blocks or plain rods	85.24	Free

Cancelled By-laws

The following goods are removed from the provisions of By-law entry and will now be classified as indicated below:

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
Paper and paperboard, as follows: (b) Not exceeding 205 grammes per square metre: Oiled; the By-law still applies to these goods provided they are in direct transit to Australia on October 20, 1966, and are entered for home consumption within 21 days after importation; or in bond in Australia on October 20, 1966, and are entered for home consumption on or before November 18, 1966	48.07.420	12½%
Rivets, hollow, whether mounted on mandrels or not, expanded by means of internal broaching mandrels, including sealing pins and sealing caps therefor; the By-law still applies to these goods provided they are in direct transit to Australia on October 27, 1966, and are entered for home consumption within 21 days after importation; or in bond in Australia on October 27, 1966, and are entered for home consumption on or before November 25, 1966	83.09.300	30%, less $0·003 per lb.
Compressors, air, portable, of a maximum rated capacity not less than 400 and less than 700 cubic feet of free air delivered per minute at a minimum pressure of 100 lb. per square inch, including driving units imported incorporated therein; the By-law still applies to these goods provided they are in direct transit to Australia on October 27, 1966, and are entered for home consumption within 21 days after importation; or in bond in Australia on October 27, 1966, and are entered for home consumption on or before November 25, 1966	84.11.151	17½%
Goods, to which sub-item 84.61.1 or paragraph 84.61.21 applies, for all purposes other than for use in steam raising or furnace applications, under security; the By-law still applies to these goods provided they are in direct transit to Australia on October 27, 1966, and are entered for home consumption within 21 days after importation; or in bond in Australia on October 27, 1966, and are entered for home consumption on or before November 25, 1966	84.61.100 84.61.210	25%

Tariff Board inquiry

THE AUSTRALIAN Minister of Trade and Industry has referred to the Tariff Board for inquiry and report the question whether assistance should be accorded the production of **plastic products** being goods which are (a) of or being artificial resins and plastic materials, cellulose esters and ethers and other materials and (b) textile fabrics impregnated or coated with preparations of cellulose derivatives or of other artificial plastic materials. (Tariff items 32.02.09, various sub-items within 39.01 to 39.06 and 59.08).

The above reference should be read in conjunction with the Tariff Board reference on articles made from artificial resins and plastic materials (tariff item 39.07) details of which were published in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated October 22, 1965, on page 999.

Details of the tariff items mentioned above are obtainable from Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 468).

This matter has been reported by telegraph by HM Minister (Commercial) at Canberra, who has been asked by the Australian authorities to notify them at the earliest possible date if any United Kingdom interests propose to tender evidence. In accordance with normal procedure, notification in this instance should be given to the Australian authorities **not later than December 21.** Before this date, therefore, United Kingdom Trade Associations or firms intending to submit evidence to the Tariff Board should so advise the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, quoting reference No. CRE 2300/66.

NEW ZEALAND

Introduction of the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature

PURSUANT TO THE announcement that the New Zealand Government proposes to adopt the Brussels Nomenclature system of tariff classification with effect from July 1, 1967 (see *Board of Trade Journal*, August 17, 1966, page 502), the New Zealand Customs Department have now published a preview of the form which the 1967/68 Import Licensing Schedule will take when adapted to the new nomenclature.

The publication is divided into three parts:

(a) A form of schedule showing new item code numbers on the left and the corresponding current item code numbers on the right.

(b) A key showing in numerical order the old item codes, and opposite them the corresponding new item codes.

(c) List of adjustments in individual item code content.

This pro-forma schedule is intended primarily to enable importers to familiarize themselves with the new nomenclature as it affects import licensing, but gives no indication of the allocations proposed for the next licensing period. The current schedule in its present form is valid for all goods imported into New Zealand up to and including June 30, 1967.

A copy of the proposed form of the import licensing schedule is available for inspection at Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E54, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 468).

VISITS OVERSEAS OF UNITED KINGDOM BUSINESSMEN

United Kingdom businessmen travelling overseas are urged, in their own interest, to give advance notice to Trade Commissioners and Foreign Service Officers if they propose to call on them, especially if it is intended to ask for information or other help which it may take time to prepare. It is often advisable to telephone for an appointment on arrival.

Export Services Branch and the Regional Offices of the Board of Trade, if approached, will pass information about pending business visits to Overseas Officers and provide letters of introduction.

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SUDAN

Import restrictions

IT HAS BEEN REPORTED by the British Embassy in Khartoum that the Sudanese Ministry of Commerce is to issue import licences and registration forms for the import of goods in quantities and values equal to normal average annual imports. All open general licences hitherto granted under the import licences order of 1958 are revoked. A new open general licence is granted for 116 types of imports. All other goods are subject to import licence except those specifically exempted and scheduled in the 1958 order.

Importers must submit applications for imports from all sources by not later than December 20. Imports from South Africa, Portugal, Rhodesia, Israel and Hong Kong will not be permitted. Each application must represent the importer's requirements for three months. The first application must refer to requirements for January, February and March, 1967. A single licence will be valid for the clearance of only one shipment. Partial shipment will not be allowed and the licence will expire on clearance of the shipment. (It is believed that this condition will be amended). Importers must present their new licences to the Bank of Sudan within 30 days of issue, together with documents providing the commitment of the licence holder to import the goods, for franking and foreign exchange approval. Licences not franked within 30 days will be considered cancelled. Licence application will be accepted to cover a 6 monthly period for; enamelware, paints and mirrors.

Inquiries about the above notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 460).

PORTUGUESE OVERSEAS PROVINCES

Amendments to Customs Tariffs

THE *Boletim Oficial de Moçambique*, First Series, No. 45 of November 5, 1966, published Decree Law No. 47278 of October 25, 1966, which amended the respective Customs Tariffs of the Provinces of Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea and Moçambique as follows:

(1) By the insertion in the minimum import Tariffs for all the above-mentioned provinces of the following notes.
   (a) 21.06.01 .....
   Note – All yeast must be classified under the present sub-heading, except if the party concerned furnishes proof by an official analysis or an analysis supplied by a laboratory or body recognized as suitable that the yeast involved is natural inactive yeast.
   (b) 70.13.01 .....
   Note – Only the following shall be classified under the present sub-heading: articles for which proof is furnished by means of an official analysis or an analysis supplied by a laboratory or body recognized as suitable that the glass involved has a co-efficient of expansion lower than the 50 cm x 10^{-7} per centimetre and per degree Centigrade.

(2) By the insertion in the minimum import tariffs for Angola and Moçambique of the following further note:
   38.11.02 .....
   Note – The products covered by the present sub-heading shall be exempt from duty when intended for protection of agriculture, forestry, veterinary surgery and public health, when it is shown on lists drawn up by the respective Departments and approved by the Governor-General that they are not put up for retail sale and are not produced locally under good conditions regarding quality.

(3) The rate of duty for tariff item 38.11.02 in the Angolan Customs Tariff is altered from 20 per cent *ad valorem* to Esc. 10.00 per kilogram.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 460 and 462).

OVERSEAS COMMERCIAL POSTS

Over 200 official commercial posts in all the main centres of world trade are at the service of the United Kingdom exporter. A full list of their addresses is given on pages i-viii of the Board of Trade Journal *of October 7.*

REPUBLIC OF UPPER VOLTA

Quota balances

THE *Journal Officiel* of the Republic of Upper Volta dated October 20 published details of the following quota balances for the year 1966 in respect of goods originating from countries outside the franc zone:

Quota No.	Description	Quota values in French francs
6	Tea	5,000
14	Chemical products	10,000
15 and 16	Fabrics, printed and non-printed	500,000
19	Enamelled articles	200,000
	Brazing irons	15,000
	Hurricane lamps	15,000
20	Air conditioners and refrigerators	200,000
	Sporting guns and ammunition	9,000
	Photo-cinema apparatus and accessories	18,000
	Optical instruments	5,000
22 and 23	Motor-cars, tractors, motor-cycles, cycles and spare parts	300,000
24	Musical instruments, sound recording and reproducing apparatus	15,000
	Made-up clothing	30,000

Inquiries about this notice should be made to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

RHODESIA

Suspension of duty

THE CUSTOMS AND EXCISE (Suspension) (Amendment) Regulations, 1966 (No. 19), published as Rhodesia Notice No. 798, of November 25, amends the Customs and Excise (Suspension) Regulations, 1966, to the following extent:

(Britain pays the Column B rate of duty)

	Effective Rates			
	Duty A	Duty B	Duty C	Duty D
First Schedule				
By the insertion of the following items:				
Ex 260 Rubber tyres and tubes:				
(a) (v) Tyres, pneumatic, other, including the immediate wrapper and flaps:				
ex (L) Other:				
In sizes and marked 825-14, 855-14, 885-14, 700/760-15, 8·45-15, 8·85-15, 885/900-15, 9·15-15 per lb.	£0 3s. 0d.	£0 1s. 6d.	£0 1s. 6d.	£0 0s. 9d.
(b) (ii) Tubes, n.e.e., other:				
ex (L) Other:				
In sizes and marked 1600-20/21 per lb.	£0 3s. 0d.	£0 1s. 6d.	£0 1s. 6d.	£0 0s. 9d.
Ex 331 (2) Artificial raffia . . *ad val.*	7½%	Free	Free	Free

UGANDA

Import licensing regulation

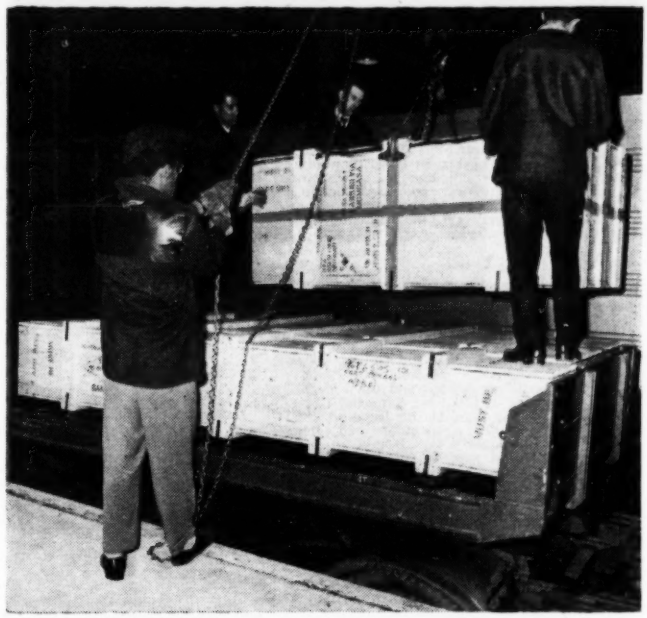
STATUTORY INSTRUMENT No. 178, 1966, published in Uganda on November 18, announces the External Trade (Prohibition of the Importation of Goods) (Amendment) Order, 1966. This amends the First Schedule of the External Trade (Prohibition of the Importation of Goods) Order, 1966, which was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on August 12, pages 443-444. After the item 'Jute fabrics, other, including twine' the following new items have been added:

'Ropes and cordage made of sisal, manila, jute, hemp, flax, cotton coir, and other synthetics thereof; and

Twines made of sisal, manila, hemp, flax, cotton, coir and other synthetics thereof.'

Note:

Items in the First Schedule are prohibited from being imported without a specific import licence.



Transmission equipment for Kenya being loaded at the main works of GEC (Telecommunications) Limited, Coventry. The equipment will form part of a £200,000 nation-wide VHF radio network for the Kenya Police which GEC are supplying.

NIGERIA

Customs tariff changes

THE FIRST AND SECOND Schedules to the Nigerian Customs Tariff are amended by the Customs Tariff (Duties and Exemptions) (No. 4) Order, 1966, as below, and became effective from November 24, 1966.

SCHEDULE 1

Tariff Item No.	Main Description of the Good and Sub-Item No.	Amendment
02.01/04	Meat and edible meat offals (including poultry and game), fresh, chilled or frozen; poultry liver, salted or in brine.	*Delete* the rate of duty and *substitute* '50%'.
02.06	Meat and edible meat offals (including poultry and game but excluding poultry liver), salted, in brine, dried or smoked.	*Delete* the rate of duty and *substitute* '50%'.
07.01/03	Vegetable, fresh or chilled, vegetables (whether or not cooked), preserved by freezing; vegetables provisionally preserved in brine, in sulphur water or in any other preservative solution, but not specially prepared for immediate consumption.	*Delete* the rate of duty and *insert* in the columns 'Tariff Description' and 'Rate of Duty': 'A. Potatoes . . . . 75% B. Other . . . . 50%'
07.04	Dried, dehydrated or evaporated vegetables, whole, cut, sliced, broken or in powder, but not further prepared.	*Delete* the rate of duty and *substitute* '50%'.
07.05	Dried leguminous vegetables, shelled, whether or not skinned or split (for example, peas, beans and lentils.)	*Delete* the rate of duty and *substitute* '50%'.
07.06	Manioc, arrowroot, salep, Jerusalem artichokes, sweet potatoes and other similar roots and tubers with high starch or inulin content, fresh or dried, whole or sliced; sago pith.	*Delete* the rate of duty and *substitute* '50%'.
16.01/03	Meat and meat offal, prepared or preserved (including sausages); meat extracts and meat juices.	*Delete* the rate of duty and *substitute* '50%'.
17.01	Beet sugar and cane sugar, solid. .	*Delete* the rate of duty and *insert* in the columns 'Tariff Description' and 'Rate of Duty': 'A. Raw, imported by a manufacturer with local sugar cane plantation approved by the Ministry... the lb. £0 0s. 2d. B. Other...the lb. £0 0s. 3½d.'
20.01/02	Vegetables and fruit, prepared or preserved by vinegar or acetic acid, with or without sugar, whether or not containing salt, spices or mustard; vegetables prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid including tomato juice the dry weight content of which is 7% or more.	*Delete* the rate of duty and *insert* in the columns 'Tariff Description' and 'Rate of Duty': 'A. Tomato puree and paste . 75% B. Other . . . . 50%'

(*Continued on next page*)

NIGERIA, *continued*

Tariff Item No.	Main Description of the Goods and Sub-Item No.	Amendment
20.03	Fruit preserved by freezing, containing added sugar.	*Delete* the rate of duty and *substitute* '50%'.
22.09	*Spirits (other than those of heading No. 22.08); liqueurs and other spirituous beverages; compound alcoholic preparations (known as 'concentrated extracts') for the manufacture of beverages:	
	A.	In the 'Tariff Description column *insert* 'liqueurs, rum', immediately after 'gin'.
30.03	Medicaments (including veterinary medicaments):	
	B.	*Delete* the rate of duty and *substitute* '20%'.
39.01/06	Artificial resins (including run gums and ester gums) and artificial plastic materials; regenerated cellulose; cellulose acetate and other derivatives of cellulose; hardened casein, gelatin and other hardened proteins; vulcanized fibre, chlorinated rubber and other chemical derivatives of natural rubber; silicones; polyisobutylene; other high polymers (including alginic acid and its salt and esters); linoxyn:	
	D.	*Delete* all the expressions in the columns 'Tariff Description' and 'Rate of Duty' and *substitute:* 'D. Tiles . . . the sq. yard £0 9s. 0d. or 66⅔%'.
39.07	Articles of materials of the kind described in heading No. 39.01/06:	
	A.	*Delete* all the expressions in the 'Tariff Description' column and *substitute:* 'A. Banana wrapping being clear polyethylene endless tubes perforated both latitudinally and longitudinally having a minimum width of 20 inches and a maximum width of 26 inches; fishing floats for use with nets'.
	E., F. and G.	*Delete* all the expressions in the columns 'Tariff Description' and 'Rate of Duty' and *substitute:* 'E. Cushions, mattresses and pillows . . . 66⅔% F. Moulded domestic articles; garden utensils; mats and matting; flower bases . . . 75% G. Tiles . . . the sq. yard £0 9s. 0d. or 66⅔%'
40.11	Rubber tyres, tyre cases, interchangeable tyre treads, inner tubes and tyre flaps, for wheels of all kinds:-	
	A. (2)	*Delete* the rate of duty and *substitute* 'the lb. £0 2s. 6d.'
40.14	Other articles of unhardened vulcanized rubber:	
	B.	*Delete* the rate of duty and *substitute* '66⅔%'.
42.02	Travel goods (for example, trunks, suitcases, hat boxes, travelling-bags, rucksacks), shopping bags, handbags, satchels, briefcases, wallets, purses, toilet-cases, tool-cases, tobacco-pouches, sheaths, cases, boxes (for example, for arms, musical instruments, binoculars, jewellery, collars, footwear, brushes) and similar containers, of leather or of composition leather, of vulcanized fibre, of artificial plastic sheeting, of paperboard or of textile fabric:	
	B.	*Delete* the rate of duty and *substitute* '75%'.
44.03/04	Wood in the rough, roughly squared or half squared, but not further manufactured.	*Delete* the rate of duty and *substitute* '50%'.
44.05	Wood sawn lengthwise, sliced or peeled, but not further prepared, of a thickness exceeding five millimetres (0·2 inch).	*Delete* the rate of duty and *substitute* '50%'.
44.06	Wood paving blocks.	*Delete* the rate of duty and *substitute* '50%'.
44.07	Railway or tramway sleepers of wood .	*Delete* the rate of duty and *substitute* '50%'.
44.09/12	Hoopwood; split poles; poles, pickets and stakes of wood, pointed but not sawn lengthwise; wooden sticks roughly trimmed but not turned, bent or otherwise worked, suitable for the manufacture of walking sticks, whips, golf club shafts, umbrella handles, tool handles or the like; chipboard; drawn wood match-splints; wooden pegs or pins for footwear; wood wool and wood flour; wood chips of a kind suitable for use in the manufacture of vinegar or for the clarification of liquids:	
	C.	*Delete* the rate of duty and *substitute* '50%'.
44.13	Wood (including blocks, strips and friezes for parquet or wood block flooring, not assembled), planed, tongued, grooved, rebated, chamfered, V-jointed, centre V-jointed, beaded, centre-beaded or the like, but not further manufactured.	*Delete* the rate of duty and *substitute* '50%'.
44.14	Wood sawn lengthwise, sliced or peeled but not further prepared, of a thickness not exceeding five millimetres; veneer sheets and sheets for plywood, of a thickness not exceeding five millimetres (0·2 inch).	*Delete* the rate of duty and *substitute* '50%'.
44.15/18	Plywood, blockboard, laminboard, battenboard and similar laminated wood products (including veneered panels and sheets); inlaid wood and wood marquetry; cellular wood panels, whether or not faced with base metal; 'improved' wood, in sheets, blocks or the like; reconstituted wood, being wood shavings, wood chips, sawdust, wood flour or other ligneous waste agglomerated with natural or artificial resins or other organic binding substances, in sheets, blocks or the like.	*Delete* the rate of duty and *substitute* '50%'.
44.19	Wooden beadings and mouldings (including moulded skirtings and other moulded boards).	*Delete* the rate of duty and *substitute* '50%'.]
44.20	Wooden picture frames, photograph frames, mirror frames and the like.	*Delete* the rate of duty and *substitute* '50%'.
44.21	Complete wooden packing cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings imported assembled, unassembled or partly assembled.	*Delete* the rate of duty and *substitute* '50%'.
44.22	Casks, barrels, vats, tubs, buckets and other coopers' products and parts thereof, of wood, other than staves falling within heading No. 44.08.	*Delete* the rate of duty and *substitute* '50%'.
44.23	Builders' carpentry and joinery (including prefabricated and sectional buildings and assembled parquet flooring panels).	*Delete* the rate of duty and *substitute* '50%'.
44.24	Household utensils of wood . .	*Delete* the rate of duty and *substitute* '50%'.
44.25/26	Wooden tools, tool bodies, tool handles; boot and shoe lasts and trees, of wood; spools, cops, bobbins, sewing thread reels and the like, of turned wood:	
	C.	*Delete* the rate of duty and *substitute* '50%'.
44.27	Standard lamps, table lamps and lighting fittings, of wood; articles of forniture, of wood, not falling within Chapter 94; caskets, cigarette boxes, trays, fruit bowls, ornaments and other fancy articles, of wood; cases of cutlery, for drawing instruments or for violins, and similar receptacles, of wood; articles of wood for personal use or adornment, of a kind normally carried in the pocket, in the handbag or on the person, parts of the foregoing articles, of wood:	
	B.	*Delete* the rate of duty and *substitute* '50%'.
44.28	Other articles of wood:	
	C.	*Delete* the rate of duty and *substitute* '50%'.
49.11	Other printed matter, including printed pictures and photographs:	
	A.	*Delete* all the expressions in the columns 'Tariff Description' and 'Rate of Duty' and *substitute:* 'A. Framed: (1) of wood . . . 50% (2) other . . . 75%'
51.04	Woven fabrics of man-made fibres (continuous), including woven fabrics of monofil or strip of heading No. 51.01/03	*Delete* the rate of duty and *substitute* 'the sq. yard £0 2s. 9d. or 40%'.
55.07/09	Woven fabrics of cotton:	
	D. (2)	*Delete* the rate of duty and *substitute* 'the sq. yard £0 2s. 9d. or 40%'.
56.07	Woven fabrics of man-made fibres (discontinuous or waste).	*Delete* the rate of duty and *substitute* 'the sq. yard £0 2s. 9d. or 40%.
62.04	Tarpaulins, sails, awnings, sunblinds, tents and camping goods:	
	A.	*Delete* the rate of duty and *substitute* '66⅔%'.
66.02	Walking-sticks (including climbing-sticks and seat-sticks), canes, whips, riding-crops and the like:	
	A.	*Delete* the rate of duty and *substitute* '50%'.
70.09	Glass mirrors (including rear-view mirrors), unframed, framed or backed:	
	A.	*Delete* all the expressions in the columns 'Tariff Description' and 'Rate of Duty' and *substitute:* 'A. Framed mirrors for domestic use: (1) of wood . . . 50% (2) other . . . . 75%'
73.10	Bars and rods (including wire rod), of iron or steel, hot-rolled, forged, extruded, cold-formed or cold-finished (including precision-made); hollow mining drill steel:	
	A.	*Delete* the expressions in the columns 'Tariff Description' and 'Rate of Duty' and *substitute:* 'A. Bars and rods (except concrete; reinforcing bars and rods) unworked or cut to size but not otherwise worked: (1) Bars, steel, for use exculsively for the manufacture of motor vehicle leaf springs by a manufacturer approved in that behalf by the Ministry . . . 10% (2) Other . . . 15%'

Tariff Item No.	Main Description of the Goods and Sub-Item No.	Amendment
73.11	Angles, shapes and sections of iron or steel, hot-rolled, forged, extruded, cold-formed or cold-finished; sheet piling of iron or steel, whether or not drilled, punched or made from assembled elements:	
	A.	*Delete* all the expressions in the columns 'Tariff Description' and 'Rate o Duty' and *substitute:* 'A. Angles, shapes and sections, unworked or cut to size, but not otherwise worked; sheet piling.. 15%.
73.17/20	Tubes and pipes (including hydro-electric conduits) and blanks and fittings therefor (for example, joints, elbows, unions and flanges), of iron or steel:	
	A.	*Delete* all the expressions in the columns 'Tariff Description' and 'Rate of Duty' and *substitute:* 'A. For water supply, sewage, drainage or irrigation... Free'.
74.07/08	Tubes and pipes and blanks therefor, of copper; hollow bars, and tube and pipe fittings (for example, joints, elbows, sockets and flanges), of copper:	
	A.	*Delete* all the expressions in the columns 'Tariff Description' and 'Rate of Duty' and *substitute:* 'A. For water supply, sewerage, drainage or irrigation... Free'.
75.00	Tubes and pipes and blanks therefor, of nickel; hollow bars, and tube and pipe fittings (for example, joints, elbows, sockets and flanges), of nickel:	
	A.	*Delete* all the expressions in the columns 'Tariff Description' and 'Rate of Duty' and *substitute:* 'A. For water supply, sewerage, drainage or irrigation... Free".
76.06/07	Tubes and pipes and blanks therefor, of aluminium; hollow bars, and tube and pipe fittings (for example, joints, elbows, sockets and flanges), of aluminium:	
	A.	*Delete* all the expressions in the columns 'Tariff Description' and 'Rate of Duty' and *substitute:* 'A. For water supply, sewerage, drainage or irrigation... Free".
77.01/03	Magnesium, unwrought or wrought, and articles thereof:	
	A.	*Delete* all the expressions in the columns 'Tariff Description' and 'Rate of Duty' and *substitute:* 'A. For water supply, sewerage, drainage or irrigation... Free".
78.05	Tubes and pipes and blanks therefor, of lead, hollow bars, and tubes and pipe fittings (for example, joints, elbows, sockets, flanges and S-bends), of lead:	
	A.	*Delete* all the expressions in the columns 'Tariff Description' and 'Rate of Duty' and *substitute:* 'A. For water supply, sewerage, drainage or irrigation... Free'.
79.04	Tubes and pipes and blanks therefor, of zinc; hollow bars, and tube and pipe fittings (for example, joints, elbows, sockets and flanges), of zinc:	
	A.	*Delete* all the expressions in the columns 'Tariff Description' and 'Rate of Duty' and *substitute:* 'A. For water supply, sewerage, drainage or irrigation... Free'.
80.05	Tubes and pipes and blanks therefor, of tin; hollow bars, and tube and pipe fittings (for example, joints, elbows, sockets and flanges), of tin:	
	A.	*Delete* all the expressions in the columns 'Tariff Description' and 'Rate of Duty' and *substitute:* 'A. For water supply, sewerage, drainage or irrigation... Free'.
84.07/08	Other engines and motors (including hydraulic motors):	
	D.	*Delete* the rate of duty and *substitute* '75%'.
84.63/65	Transmission shafts, cranks, bearing housings, plain shaft bearings, gears and gearing (including friction gears and gear-boxes and other variable speed gears), fly-wheels, pulleys and pulley blocks, clutches and shaft couplings; gaskets and similar joints of metal sheeting combined with other material (for example, asbestos, felt and paperboard) or of laminated metal foil; sets or assortments of gaskets and similar joints, dissimilar in composition, for engines, pipes, tubes and the like, put up in pouches, envelopes or similar packings; machinery parts, not containing electrical connectors, insulators, coils, contacts or other electrical features and not falling within any other heading in this Chapter.	*Delete* all the expressions in the columns 'Tariff No.', 'Tariff Description', 'Rate of Duty' and 'Statistical No.' and *substitute:* '84.63/64 Transmission shafts, cranks, bearing housings, plain shaft bearings, gears and gearing (including friction gears and gear-boxes and other variable speed gears), fly wheels, pulleys and pulley blocks, clutches and shaft couplings; gaskets and similar joints of metal sheeting combined with other material (for example, asbestos, felt and paperboard) or of laminated metal foil; sets or assortments of gaskets and similar joints, dissimilar in composition, for engines, pipes, tubes and the like, put up in pouches, envelopes or similar packings: A. Stern tubes and propeller shafts: (1) Imported for the construction of ships and other vessels by a local boatyard approved in that behalf by the Ministry... 20% 711.95 (2) Other... 33⅓% 711.96 B. Other: 711.97 (1) Parts for industrial machinery ...5% (2) Other... 33⅓% 84.65 Machinery parts, not containing electrical connectors, insulators, coils, contacts or other electrical features and not falling within any other heading in this Chapter: A. Propellers: 719.98 Ships' propellers. (1) Imported for the construction of ships and other vessels by a local boatyard approved in that behalf by the Ministry... 20% (2) Other... 33⅓% B. Other... 33⅓% 719.99 Parts and accessories of machinery, n.e.s.'
85.20	Electric filament lamps and electric discharge lamps (including infra-red and ultra-violet lamps); arc-lamps; electrically ignited photographic flashbulbs:	
	B.	*Delete* the rate of duty and *substitute* '75%'.
87.02	Motor vehicles for the transport of persons, goods or materials (including sports motor vehicles, other than those of heading No. 87.09):	
	A.	*Delete* in the columns 'Tariff Description' and 'Rate of Duty' the expression from '(2) Exceeding 1,750 c.c.' to '150%' and *substitute:* '(2) Exceeding 1,750 c.c. but not exceeding 2,150 c.c.... 50% (3) Exceeding 2,150 c.c. but no0 exceeding 2,750 c.c.... 75% (4) Exceeding 2,750 c.c.... 100%'
	C.	*Delete* all the expressions in the columns 'Tariff Description' and 'Rate of Duty' and *substitute:* 'C. Motor buses and coaches with fitted seats for 20 or more passengers... 10%'.
87.04	Chassis fitted with engines, for the motor vehicles falling within heading 87.01, 87.02 or 87.03.	*Delete* the expressions in the 'Rate of Duty' column and *insert* in the columns 'Tariff Description' and 'Rate of Duty' the following: 'A. For the manufacture of motor buses and coaches of heading No. 87.02C by a manufacturer approved in that behalf by the Ministry... 28⅓%. B. Other... 33⅓%.
90.01/02	Lenses, prisms, mirrors and other optical elements of any material, unmounted or mounted for use as parts of or fittings for instruments or apparatus, but not including such elements of glass not optically worked; sheets and plates, of polarizing material:	
	B.	*Delete* the rate of duty and *substitute* '75%'.
90.07	Photographic cameras; photographic flashlight apparatus:	
	B.	*Delete* the rate of duty and *substitute* '75%'.
90.08	Cinematographic cameras, projectors, sound recorders and sound reproducers; any combination of these articles.	*Delete* the rate of duty and *substitute* '75%'.
90.09	Image projectors (other than cinematographic projectors); photographic (except cinematographic) enlargers and reducers.	*Delete* the rate of duty and *substitute* '75%'.
90.10	Apparatus and equipment of a kind used in photographic or cinematographic laboratories, not falling within any other heading in this Chapter; photo-copying apparatus (contact type); spools or reels, for film; screens for projectors:	
	B.	*Delete* the rate of duty and *substitute* '75%.
90.14	Surveying(includingphotogrammetrical surveying), hydrographic, navigational, meteorological, hydrological and geophysical instruments; compasses; rangefinders:	
	A.	*Delete* the rate of duty and *substitute* '75%'.
90.16	Drawing, marking-out and mathematical calculating instruments, drafting machines, pantographs, slide rules, disc calculators and the like; measuring or checking instruments, appliances and machines not falling within any other heading of this Chapter (for example, micrometers, callipers, gauges, measuring rods, balancing machines); profile projectors:	
	A.	*Delete* the rate of duty and *substitute* '75%'.
90.25	Instruments and apparatus for physical or chemical analysis (such as polarimeters, refractometers, spectro-	

Tariff Item No.	Main Description of the Goods and Sub-Item No.	Amendment
	meters, gas analysis apparatus); instruments and apparatus for measuring or checking viscosity, porosity, expansion, surface tension or the like (such as viscometers, porosimeters, expansion meters); instruments and apparatus for measuring or checking quantities of heat, light or sound such as photometers (including exposure meters, calorimeters); microtomes:	
	A. and C. (1)	*Delete* the rate of duty and *substitute* '75%'.
90.28	Electrical measuring, checking, analysing or automatically controlling instruments and apparatus:	
	A.	*Delete* the rate of duty and *substitute* '75%'.
94.01	Chairs and other seats (other than those falling within heading No. 94.02), whether or not convertible into beds, and parts thereof.	*Delete* the rate of duty and *insert* in the columns 'Tariff Description' and 'Rate of Duty': 'A. Of wood. . . . . 50% B. Other . . . . . 75%'
94.03	Other furniture and parts thereof:	
	A.	*Delete* all the expressions in the column 'Tariff Description' and *substitute:* 'A. Metal office furniture and cabinets; wooden furniture'.
94.04	Mattress supports; articles of bedding or similar furnishing fitted with springs or stuffed or internally fitted with any material, or of expanded foam or sponge rubber or expanded foam or sponge artificial plastic material, whether or not covered (for example, mattresses, quilts, eiderdowns, cushions, pouffes and pillows):	
	B.	*Delete* all the expressions in the columns 'Tariff Description' and 'Rate of Duty' and *substitute:* 'B. Cushions, mattresses and pillows . . . . . 66⅔% C. Other . . . . . 75%'
97.01/05	Wheeled toys designed to be ridden by children (for example, toy bicycles and tricycles and pedal motor cars); dolls' prams and dolls' push chairs; dolls and other toys; working models of a kind used for recreational purposes; equipment for parlour, table and funfair games for adults or children (including billiard tables and pintables and table tennis requisites); carnival articles; entertainment articles (for example, conjuring tricks and novelty jokes); Christmas tree decorations and similar articles for Christmas festivities (for example, artificial Christmas trees, Christmas stockings, imitation yule logs, Nativity scenes and figures therefor):	
	A.	*Delete* the rate of duty and *substitute* '50%'.
97.06	Appliances, apparatus, accessories and requisites for gymnastics or athletics, or for sports and outdoor games (other than articles falling within heading No. 97.01/05):	
	A.	*Delete* the rate of duty and *substitute* '50%'.

SCHEDULE 2

Schedule 2 to the Customs Tariff Act 1965 (which relates to exemption from import duties of Customs) is amended as follows:

No.	Articles	Goods to be manufactured
	(1) By the insertion of the following new sub-item:	
'3 (6A)	Crude bentonite (heading 25.06/09); chrome lignosulphonate compound, chrome lignites (heading 38.19); non-ironic surfactant surface-active agents (heading (34.02)'	Oil-well drilling mud.
	(2) By the *deletion* of Item 7 and the *substitution* therefor of the following: '7. Church and mosque equipment, accepted by the Board as suitable and intended solely for use at religious service'.	
	(3) By the *deletion* of Item 19 and the *substitution* therefor of the following: '19. Medicinal preparations, drugs, anaesthetics and dressings (excluding undiluted alcohol or alcohol diluted with water only) – headings 12.07, 28.01/58, 29.01/45, 33.05 and Chapter 30 imported by the Governments of the Federation'.	
	(4) By the *deletion* of the proviso to Item 21 and the *substitution* therefor of the following: 'Provided that: 1. The provisions in sub-items (1) (a), (1) (b) (ii), (1) (c) (ii) and sub-item (2) shall not apply to goods which the Ministry is satisfied are produced locally to the required standard and are obtainable readily.	
	2. The provisions in sub-item (1) (b) (i) and (1) (c) (i) shall be deemed to have had effect from the date upon which any convention or agreement is entered into between the Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria and the foreign Government concerned.	
	3. For the purpose of sub-item (1) (c) the expression "Consular Officer": (i) means a Consular Officer *de carriere* who is recognized as a Consular Officer by the Government of the country he represents and is a national of that country; and (ii) includes, in relation to any country which is declared by the President to be a country with the Government of which a convention making provision in that behalf has been concluded, a person who: (a) is employed by the Government at a Consulate otherwise than on domestic duties; and (b) is a national of that country; and (c) is not otherwise engaged in gainful occupation in Nigeria; and (d) if not a permanent employee of that Government, was not resident in Nigeria at the time when his employment at the Consulate began.'	

Any inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 472).

CANADA

'Made in Canada' rulings

THE following ruling has been made in Canada for Canadian customs purposes:

Of 'a class or kind made in Canada':
Choline chloride.
Dimethylamine.
Methylamine (Monomethylamine).
Trimethylamine.
Trimethylamine hydrochloride.

(Ruling effective December 5, 1966)

The above information is contained in Canadian Department of National Revenue Memorandum No. D51-33-1, dated November 9, 1966.

Amendment to 'Made in Canada' ruling published in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated November 18, 1966. For 'Morphline' please read 'Morpholine'.

UNITED STATES

Initial motor vehicle standards

IN A NOTICE in the *Board of Trade Journal* of October 21, 1966, intimation was given of the development of initial Federal motor vehicle safety standards contemplated by the United States National Traffic and Motor Vehicles Safety Act of 1966.

It is now understood that notice of the proposed rule making on these initial motor vehicle safety standards issued by the Secretary of Commerce for Transportation, was published in the United States Federal Register on December 3, 1966.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department (United States Section), Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 3365), where a copy of the Federal Register will be available.

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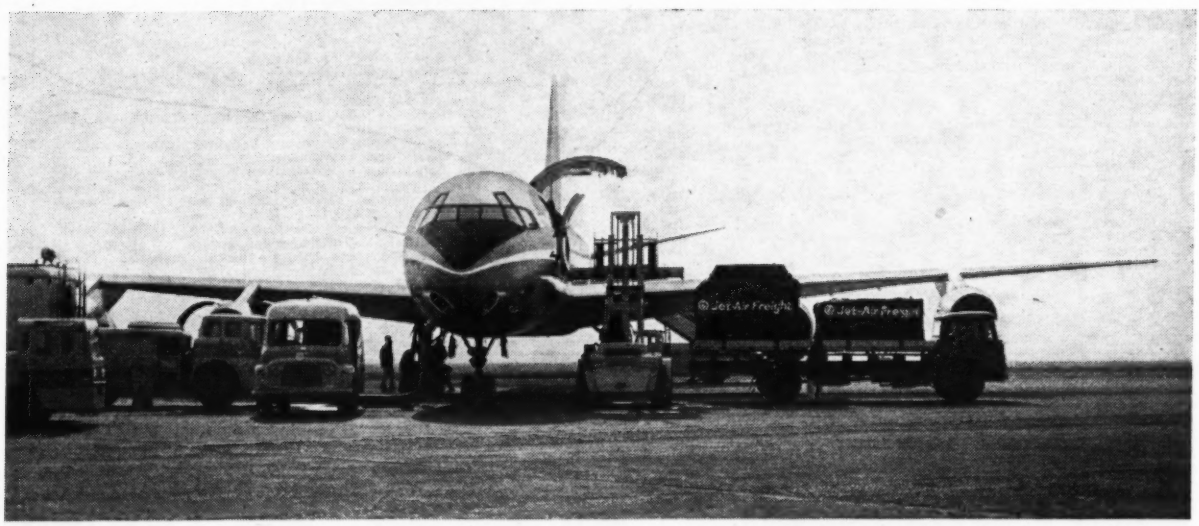

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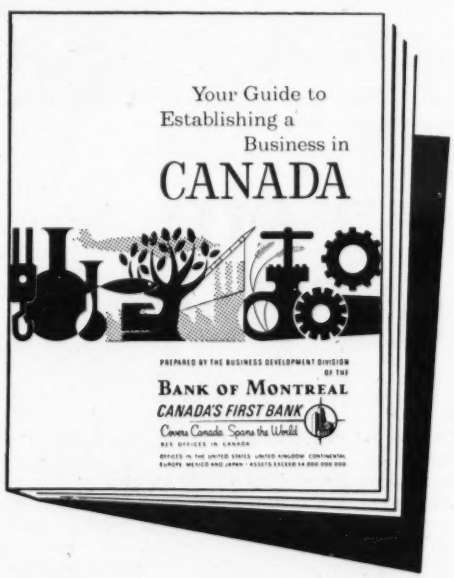
BRAZIL

Transfer of goods from special to general import category

HM EMBASSY in Rio de Janeiro report that by a Resolution No. 436 published in the *Diario Oficial* of September 28 and effective from October 13, the following items have been transferred from the Special to the General Category of imports with an increase in tariffs. This is the fifth list of goods to be transferred fom the Special to the General Category.

Tariff No.	Items	New *ad valorem* tariffs
30-03	Medicaments:	
010	with basis of dihydrostreptomycin	80%
013	with basis of streptomycin	80%
034	with basis of vitamins, their derivatives and intermixtures	80%
044	with basis of other organic or inorganic chemical compounds	80%
046	other	80%
38-18	Composite solvents and thinners for the preparation, removal and washing of paints, varnishes and similar products	80%
39-01	Plastic materials and artificial or synthetic resins obtained by condensation, polycondensation or polymerization, whether or not modified, liquid or in paste, including dispersions, emulsions and solutions:	
004	Alkyd resins	80%
010	Phenolic resins	80%
013	Poystyrene	80%
39-02	Plastic materials and artificial or synthetic resins obtained by condensation, polycondensation or polymerization whether or not modified, in flakes, granules, clots, pieces, powder or similar unmanufactured forms, including waste thereof:	
003	Alkyd resins	80%
011	Phenolic resins	80%
014	Polystyrene	80%
76-08	(Aluminium and alloys thereof), angles, shapes and sections for metal structures, in complete assemblies:	
001	Roof frameworks	100%
002	Columns	100%
003	Roof girders	100%
004	Roof valleys	100%
005	Canopies	100%
006	Bridges and footbridges	100%
007	Lattice masts	100%
008	Girders	100%
009	Other	100%
76-09	Vats, tubs, reservoirs, silos, tanks and tuns, with or without thermal insulation; pails, casks, cans, boxes, drums and similar containers (aluminium and alloys thereof)	80%
76-10	Compressed gas cylinders, of aluminium and alloys thereof	80%
76-11	Balustrades, balconies, door flaps, chassis, gutters, hand rails, grills, lattices, windows, pelmets, wainscoting, panels, parapets, doors, barriers, lathing, ledges, tiles, venetian shutters and the like, for buildings, not falling within heading No. 76-08 (aluminium and alloys thereof)	100%
76-14	Expanded metal, of aluminium and alloys thereof	80%
76-15	Hobnails, hooks, nails, cotter-pins, gudgeons, tacks, rivets and the like (aluminium and alloys thereof)	100%
76-16	Rings, hooks, screws, nuts and other threaded articles, not elsewhere specified or included (aluminium and alloys thereof)	100%
76-17	Joints and washers, including spring joints and washers (aluminium and alloys thereof)	100%
78-02	Lead – Bars, rods, angles and sections	80%
78-03	Lead – Plates, sheets and strips of a thickness exceeding 0·15 millimetre	80%
78-04	Lead – Foil, whether or not cut to shape, printed, perforated or coated, with or without backing of paperboard, plastic materials, paper or the like, of a thickness (excluding any backing) not exceeding 0·15 millimetre	80%
78-05	Lead – Wire:	
001	Bare	80%
002	Other	80%
78-06	Lead – Hollow bars, pipes and tubes:	
001	Unwrought, of any shape	80%
002	Wrought (cone-shed, ribbed, threaded, coiled, finned and other)	80%
78-08	Lead – Tube and pipe fittings	80%
78-09	Lead – Joints and washers	80%
79-02	Zinc – Bars, rods, angles, shapes and sections	80%
79-03	Zinc:	
002	Plates, sheets and strip – Other	80%
79-04	Zinc – Wire:	
001	Bare	80%
002	Other	80%
79-05	Zinc – Hollow bars, pipes and tubes:	
001	Unwrought of any shape	80%
002	Wrought (cone-shaped, ribbed, threaded, hammered, coiled, finned and other)	80%
79-08	Zinc – Hobnails, hooks, cotter pins, gudgeons, tacks, nails, rivets, springs and the like	80%
79-09	Zinc – Rings, hooks, screws, nuts and other threaded articles not elsewhere specified or included	80%
79-11	Zinc – Balustrades, balconies, door flaps, chassis, gutters, hand rails, grills, lattices, windows, pelmets, wainscoting, panels, parapets, doors, barriers, lathing, ledges, tiles, venetian shutters and the like, for buildings	80%
79-14	Zinc – Other articles not elsewhere specified or included	80%
80-02	Tin – Bars, rods, angles, shapes and sections	80%
80-03	Tin – Plates, sheets and strip, of a thickness exceeding 0·15 millimetre	80%



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Tariff	Items	New *ad valorem* tariffs
80-04	Tin – Foil, whether or not cut to shape, varnished or coated, printed, perforated, with or without backing of paperboard, plastic materials, paper or the like, of a thickness (excluding any backing) not exceeding 0·15 millimetre:	
001	with backing	80%
002	without backing	80%
80-05	Tin – Wire:	
001	Bare	80%
002	Other	80%
80-06	Tin – Hollow bars, pipes and tubes:	
001	Unwrought, of any shape	80%
002	Wrought (cone-shaped, ribbed, threaded, hammered, coiled, finned and other)	80%
80-07	Tin – Tube and pipe fittings	80%
80-08	Tin – Joints and washers	80%
80-12	Tin – Other articles not elsewhere specified or included	100%
92-02	Musical instruments; sound recorders and reproducers:	
001	Harmoniums and similar instruments in the form of pianos fixed or transposition keyboard: up to 3½ octaves, without register	80%
002	Idem. up to 3½ octaves, with 2 or more registers	80%
003	Idem. with 4 octaves, with no more than 4 registers	80%
004	Idem. with 4 octaves, with more than 4 but not more than 8 registers	80%
005	Idem. with more than 4 octaves, with more than 8 registers	80%

PARAGUAY

Import of petroleum products

THE PARAGUAYAN Ministry of Industry and Commerce has issued a Decree No. 21757 dated October 30, 1966, under the terms of which import of the following petroleum products into Paraguay is prohibited: petrol, diesel oil, gas oil, fuel oil and kerosene.

VENEZUELA

Use of Venezuelan coat of arms and national flag

HM EMBASSY in Caracas report that the Venezuelan Ministry of Finance have issued a Resolution No. 23 of November 17, which makes it obligatory for all imported articles stamped or otherwise impressed with the Venezuelan coat of arms or national flag to have the authority of the Venezuelan Ministry of the Interior.

The Resolution enters into effect from the date of the publication, November 17, but is not applicable for those articles arriving by sea or post bearing consular endorsement on or before that date. Articles going by air require the permission as from November 22.

CHILE

Temporary import concessions

HM EMBASSY in Santiago has reported that by Decree No. 2252 of the Ministry of Finance, which was promulgated in the *Official Gazette* on November 9, 1966, the customs duties on Calcium bromolactobionate (Customs Item No. 763) were reduced to $0.004 gold per gross gram. This reduction is effective until December 31, 1966.

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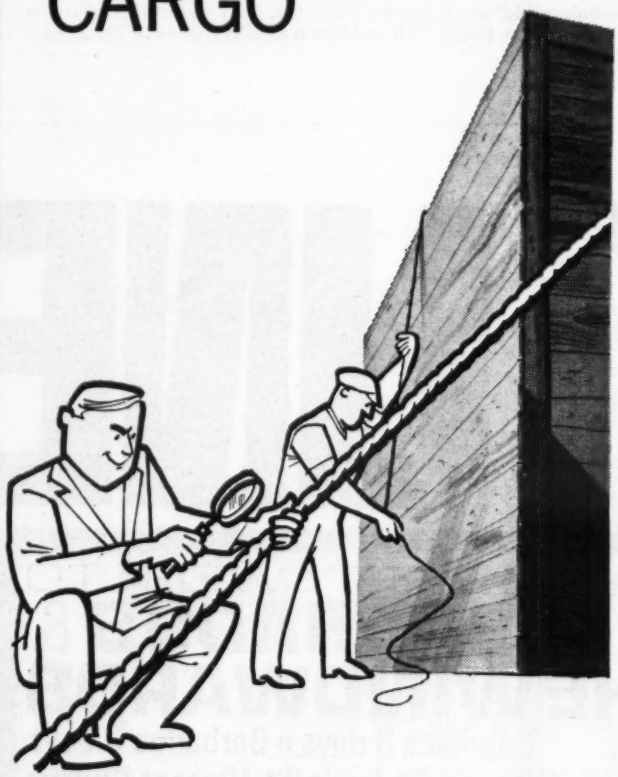

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CHILE, *continued*

Amendments to import list

THE FOLLOWING AMENDMENTS should be made to the Chilean List of Permitted and Prohibited Imports, notice of which was given in the *Board of Trade Journal* of December 25, 1964. The percentages of prior deposit and tax surcharge payable (see column four) are the same unless otherwise stated. If no figure is given, the percentage has yet to be fixed:

Section	Group	Item	Tax/Deposit
III	11	Fresh cuttings of cattle hide	3
IV	16	Insert new item: Fresh onions	
IX	45/53	Calcium carbonate	17
X	54	Corrugated galvanized sheets 2¾" ridge and ¼" depth, 0.8 to 3.2 m.m. thick, with the same turn at both ends	1
XI	60	Discs for ploughs and for mechanically drawn harrows	1
	61	Machinery and tools for rock excavations	10
		Equipment and machinery for industry, except that which figures on the Prohibited List	50
		Packaging and wrapping machinery	50
		Milling equipment and machinery	50
		Equipment and machinery for breweries	50
		Equipment and machinery for making threads of natural or synthetic fibres	50
		Sack and shoe sewing machines	50
		Machine tools for working metals by forming	1
		Equipment and machines for making sections and piping	1
		Equipment and machinery for the plastics industries	50
		Machinery for the tobacco industry	50
		Equipment and machinery for making china-ware and sanitary fittings	1
		Machinery for making plate glass and other glass products	12
		Equipment for making parts, pieces, and components for the electronics industry	1
		Machinery and equipment for the production of artificial fibres	10
		Pedestal and bench drills, up to 1¼" diameter	90
		Parallel lathes, up to 1,500 m.m. between points, and up to 220 m.m. height above the bed	90
		Eccentric presses up to 45 tons	90
		Hydraulic lifting ramps, single or double piston, their parts, pieces, and spares	90
		Machinery, tools, instruments, equipment, spare parts, etc. for professional and technical training and teaching	free/Dep. 10,000%
	64	Complete lorries with specific characteristics for specific purposes	17
		High speed trailers and semi-trailers with special characteristics for specific purposes	17

Import regulations

It has been reported by HM Embassy at Santiago that at its Session No. 432, which took place on October 13 (Circular No. 751) the Executive Committee of the Central Bank ruled that all 'jeep'-type vehicles imported (Section XII – Group 66 of the Permitted Import List) must have the following characteristics:

(1) Four-wheel drive.
(2) No separate cabin or side doors, the cargo area forming one space with that of the driver.

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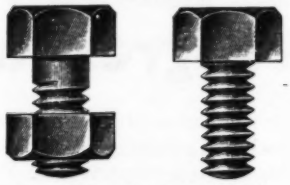
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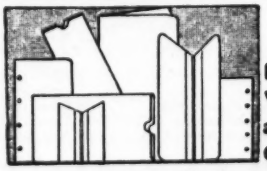
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Index to statistics published regularly in the Board of Trade Journal

A = annually; M = monthly; Q = quarterly; 6-M = every six months.

Title	*Last published*
Air transport:	
Activity at UK aerodromes (M)	11 Nov. 1966
Mileage and traffic (M)	18 Nov. 1966
Trade by air (6-M)	27 May 1966
Balance of payments (Q)	30 Sept. 1966
Business names registered (A)	4 Feb. 1966
Capital expenditure:	
By industry (Q)	This week
Distributive and service trades (A)	31 Dec. 1965
Expected capital expenditure (3 times a year)	24 June 1966
Catering trades turnover (M)	18 Nov. 1966
Chemical industries production (6-M)	11 Nov. 1966
Companies:	
Income and finance (Q)	4 Nov. 1966
New companies registered:	
Gt. Britain (M)	25 Nov. 1966
N. Ireland (M)	25 Nov. 1966
Credit:	
Instalment credit business (M)	11 Nov. 1966
International trade credit (A)	17 June 1966
Engineering and electrical goods:	
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Production, exports and orders (M)	25 Nov. 1966
ECGD business (Q)	4 Nov. 1966
Film industry:	
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Cinema admissions and takings (M)	2 Dec. 1966
Overseas payments and earnings (A)	31 Dec. 1965
Registration of films (A)	28 Jan. 1966
Trends in film-going (A)	9 Sept. 1966
Food:	
Consumption levels (A)	26 Aug. 1966
Household consumption (Q)	18 Nov. 1966
Foreign trade:	
Commonwealth trade (A)	1 July 1966
Sterling area trade summary (Q)	4 Nov. 1966
Trends in exports of manufactures (A)	18 Nov. 1966
World trade and production (Q)	2 Dec. 1966
Foreign trade of the UK:	
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Value of overseas trade (M)	25 Nov. 1966
Gold and convertible currency reserves (M)	This week
Hairdressing trades turnover (M)	18 Nov. 1966
Hire purchase:	
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Car and commercial vehicle production (M)	25 Nov. 1966
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N. Ireland index (M)	2 Dec. 1966
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Clothing and textiles orders and deliveries (M)	18 Nov. 1966
Cotton production (M)	18 Nov. 1966
Wholesale houses sales (M)	18 Nov. 1966
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Wool output (M)	18 Nov. 1966
Tourism:	
International tourism (A)	16 Sept. 1966
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Average prices of selected commodities (A)	25 Feb. 1966
Index nos. (M)	18 Nov. 1966

Board of Trade Departments, etc.

Subject	*Last published*
Board of Trade addresses	13 May 1966
Board of Trade regional organization	25 Nov. 1966
British and Commonwealth chambers of commerce and other British business organizations overseas	11 Mar. 1966
British commercial representatives overseas	7 Oct. 1966
Directory of Board of Trade departments and their work	27 May 1966
ECGD local offices	25 Nov. 1966
Official Receivers offices	5 Nov. 1965
United States consular offices in the UK	17 June 1966

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